

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
November 14, 1958

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Set forth below is information concerning bombings and attempted bombings which occurred within the territory covered by the Mobile office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Information not attributed to any particular source was taken from articles in local newspapers.

1. Two Homes and Four Churches, Montgomery, Alabama, January 10, 1957

Between 2:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m., Thursday, January 10, 1957, bombs were exploded at the home of Reverend [redacted] Reverend RALPH D. ABERNATHY, 1327 South Hall Street, the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, 924 Hutchinson Street, the Bell Street Baptist Church, 503 Oak Street, and the First Baptist Church, Columbus and Ripley Streets. The first of these five bombings occurred at 2:00 a.m. and the other four shortly thereafter. At about 4:30 a.m., January 10, 1957, bomb was exploded at the Mount Olive Baptist Church, Old Selma Road.

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All four churches are Negro churches. Reverend ABERNATHY is a Negro and pastor of the First Baptist Church. Reverend [redacted] is white and was pastor of an all Negro Lutheran church and was active in the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA), Negro organization which sponsored a bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery.

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According to [redacted] Montgomery Police Department, the bombs used in these cases consisted of several sticks of dynamite wrapped around a metal tube with masking tape. One bomb was found unexploded and was observed to have

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98-1890-444A

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[redacted]
[redacted] two minutes before explosion.
[redacted] said the dynamite was of the ditching variety, common to South Alabama and tracing of the material was not feasible.

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The buildings involved in the above explosions were damaged but there were no personal injuries. The building damages consisted of broken windows and walls knocked out.

In connection with these cases, [redacted] advised that Montgomery Police Department arrested [redacted]
[redacted] JAMES D. YORK, [redacted]
[redacted]

These arrests occurred January 27-31, 1957. According to [redacted] the men were charged as follows: [redacted] charged with conspiracy to bomb the home of Reverend [redacted] charged with bombing the home of Reverend ABERNATHY and also charged with another bombing on January 27, 1957; YORK charged with bombing the home of Reverend ABERNATHY; [redacted] charged with bombing the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church and the First Baptist Church; he was also charged with bombings January 27, 1957; [redacted] charged with conspiracy in connection with bombing of Reverend [redacted] home and also charged in connection with the bombing of the First Baptist Church as well as another bombing on January 27, 1957; [redacted] was charged only in connection with a bombing which occurred January 27, 1957; [redacted] was charged in connection with the bombing of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, as well as a bombing which occurred January 27, 1957. A number of other persons were arrested for questioning but not charged.

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According to informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, [redacted] YORK, [redacted] [redacted] were active in the Montgomery Klavern of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

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The State Grand Jury at Montgomery on February 16, 1957, returned felony indictments against [redacted] YORK, and returned misdemeanor indictments against [redacted] and against [redacted] in connection with a bombing on January 27, 1957.

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[redacted] YORK were arraigned in State Court, Montgomery, on May 20, 1957, and entered pleas of not guilty to charge of bombing the home of Reverend ABERNATHY, and their trials were scheduled for June 3, 1957. [redacted] were tried in State Court from May 27, 1957 to May 30, 1957 in connection with bombing of the Hutchinson Street Baptist Church, after entering not guilty pleas. The jury returned verdicts of not guilty. After the acquittal of [redacted] the trials of the other subjects were postponed and on November 26, 1957 all charges in connection with these bombings were dismissed in State Court without trial.

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[redacted] advised that in their investigation of these bombings, the persons committing the bombings of the Bell Street Baptist Church and the Mount Olive Baptist Church were never identified.

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On November 5, 1958, [redacted] was recontacted and advised that he had obtained no additional information concerning these bombings other than set forth above.

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2. Peoples Cab Company and Residence of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, Montgomery, Alabama, January 27, 1957.

At about 4:30 a.m., Sunday, January 27, 1957, a bomb exploded at the Peoples Cab Company, 849 High Street, and an unexploded bomb was found at home of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., 309 South Jackson Street. The Peoples Cab Company is a Negro operated concern, and Reverend KING is publicly known as a leader of the Negro group in Montgomery.

According to [redacted] of the Montgomery Police Department, the bombs consisted of approximately [redacted]

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[redacted] similar to the bombs used January 10, 1957 mentioned above. The bombs were [redacted]

The bomb which exploded at the Peoples Cab Company was thrown between the Peoples Cab Company building and the next-door home of [redacted] Negro. The explosion blew in the side of [redacted] home and broke windows in the Peoples Cab Company. No one was injured in the [redacted] home but four Negroes on the cab premises were slightly

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injured. No accurate estimate of the damage was available. No damage was done to the home of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING as the bomb thrown there did not go off.

Montgomery police, in connection with these two bombings, arrested between January 27, 1957 and January 31, 1957, seven persons who were mentioned under the January 10, 1957 bombings, namely [REDACTED] JAMES D. YORK, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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Informant T-1 has identified all of the above, except [REDACTED] as being members of the Klavern of the U. S. Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, at the time of these bombings. According to [REDACTED] were not charged in connection with the January 27, 1957 bombings, but were only charged in connection with the January 10, 1957 bombings. The other five, in addition to the charges in the January 10, 1957 bombings, were charged as follows: [REDACTED] charged in connection with the bombing of the Peoples Cab Company and adjacent residence of [REDACTED] charged in connection with bombing of the Peoples Cab Company and adjacent residence and for conspiracy to bomb the residence of Reverend KING; [REDACTED] was charged in connection with attempt to bomb the home of Reverend KING; [REDACTED] was also charged in connection with throwing a bomb at the home of Reverend KING; [REDACTED] was also charged in connection with conspiracy to bomb the home of Reverend KING.

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The State Grand Jury on February 16, 1957, returned felony indictments against [REDACTED] YORK, [REDACTED] and misdemeanor indictments against [REDACTED] YORK were indicted in connection with the bombing of Peoples Cab Company [REDACTED] in connection with the attempt to bomb the residence of Reverend KING. [REDACTED] were indicted in the attempt to bomb the residence of Reverend KING, [REDACTED] was indicted in connection with the bombings of January 10, 1957.

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[REDACTED] were tried May 27- 30, 1957 in connection with a church bombing which occurred on January 10, 1957 and were found not guilty by the jury. All other charges in connection with the bombings of January 10, 1957 and January 27, 1957 were dismissed on November 26, 1957 without further prosecutive attempt.

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3. Unexploded Bomb Found Montgomery, Alabama, January 13, 1957

An unexploded bomb was found on Sunday, January 13, 1957, near Court Street, Montgomery, by three young boys, ages 11 and 14. The bomb was found in a gully under a bridge leading to an abandoned gravel pit and was contained in a paper bag.

This unexploded bomb, according to [redacted] of the Montgomery Police Department, consisted of dynamite wrapped around a metal pipe with masking tape and contained cap and fuse similar to the unexploded bomb found at the home of Reverend [redacted] January 10, 1957, Montgomery, and was also similar to the unexploded bomb found at the home of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., January 27, 1957, Montgomery.

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No charges were filed in connection with this bomb, but according to [redacted] in a written statement on January 27, 1957, told how he threw this bomb away on January 10, 1957 after he became frightened and wanted to get rid of the bomb.

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4. Residence, WALTER JOHNSON, 2513 St. Stephens Road, Mobile, Alabama, January 9, 1957.

Bomb exploded at about 11:25 p.m., Wednesday, January 9, 1957, at the home of WALTER JOHNSON, 2513 St. Stephens Road, at the corner of Idell Street. JOHNSON was not known to be connected with any organization but the neighborhood in which he lives was mixed neighborhood and JOHNSON is a Negro.

According to [redacted] Mobile Police Department, the bomb apparently consisted of one stick of dynamite encased in a copper pipe and wrapped in newspaper. There were no personal injuries and the damage to JOHNSON'S house consisted of broken window panes and boards ripped loose from a wall and a brick pillow shattered.

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No persons were apprehended or charged in connection with this bombing. [redacted] advised on October 24, 1958, that his department was never able to identify the person responsible for this offense. He stated, however, he suspects [redacted] of the Green Plumbing and

Heating Company, 851 Welworth Street, as being responsible for this bombing. He pointed out, however, that he was never able to develop any information to substantiate this suspicion. It is noted that informant T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has identified [redacted] as active in the Mobile Klavern of the Gulf Ku Klux Klan.

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5. Home of [redacted], Mobile, Alabama, January 10, 1957.

At approximately 2:10 a.m., Thursday, January 10, 1957, an unexploded bomb was found on the front porch of [redacted] had heard a noise and upon investigation found the unexploded bomb.

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[redacted] has been very active in Negro affairs in Mobile and publicly known as the former Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Chapter in Mobile.

According to [redacted] Mobile Police Department, the bomb consisted of [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] No damage was done as the bomb did not explode.

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No persons were apprehended or charged in connection with this bombing attempt, and on October 24, 1958, [redacted] advised he had obtained no additional information which would identify person responsible for this offense.

6. Residence of [redacted], Mobile, Alabama, January 10, 1957.

At approximately 8:17 a.m., Thursday, January 10, 1957, an unexploded bomb was found at the home of [redacted] Negro, [redacted] Mobile, Alabama. [redacted] reportedly heard a noise like a firecracker exploding near the house. He did not investigate but the next morning found a bomb lying under the bedroom of his house, the room in which he and his wife had slept.

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The bomb consisted of three sticks of dynamite encased in copper tubing wrapped in masking tape. News sources

quoted police investigator as saying that apparently the primer cap was jerked loose when the bomb was thrown and it made the noise that [] heard. The fuse on the bomb had been lit but not fully and went out. The bomb had a two foot fuse.

No damage was done as the bomb did not explode.

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No persons were apprehended or charged in connection with this bombing. [] Mobile Police Department, on October 24, 1958, advised that his department had developed no suspects in connection with this bombing attempt.

7. Residence of WALTER JOHNSON, 2513 St. Stephens Road, Mobile, Alabama, February 18, 1957.

It has been previously set forth that bomb exploded at JOHNSON'S home on the night of January 9, 1957. The second dynamite explosion at JOHNSON'S house occurred between 7:30 and 7:36 p.m., Monday, February 18, 1957. JOHNSON, a Negro, was identified above as living in a mixed neighborhood. Damage to the house consisted of a hole six inches by twelve inches in a porch door and two screen doors being torn off of the back of the house. No personal injury was involved. According to [] the bomb was apparently []

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[] JOHNSON reported to policemen that he had seen a young boy riding a bicycle stop and throw the bomb on the rear porch of JOHNSON'S home.

Investigation by the Police Department did not develop the identity of the person responsible for this bombing and no one was apprehended or charged in connection therewith. [] on October 24, 1958, advised that he suspects that JESSE H. SUTTON, Manager of the Ideal Tourist Court, is the person who threw this bomb. [] stated he did not develop enough information to prove this suspicion, but noted that SUTTON was then a member of the Gulf Ku Klux Klan at Mobile, and that SUTTON is a small man and could have been mistaken for a boy.

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This is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

DATE: NOV 14 1958

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (62-723)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to all offices 10/23/58.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are seven copies of letterhead memorandum dated 11/14/58, captioned as above, containing information on the bombings and attempted bombings in this division. Two copies of this memo are designated for each continental office pursuant to Bureau instructions.

The Bureau will note that the bombing discussed on Page 2 of the memo accompanying Bureau airtel concerning 1/27/57 bombing at Montgomery, Alabama, of a Negro home and filling station is the same as the bombing 1/27/57 of the Peoples Cab Company, Montgomery. The Peoples Cab Company is next door to the home of [redacted] and a bomb was thrown in between causing damage to the cab company and to the residence of [redacted]

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Mobile memo enclosed herewith contains information concerning one incident not covered in Bureau memo, namely the finding of an unexploded bomb at Montgomery, Alabama, on 1/13/57.

Informant T-1 is [redacted] a member of the U. S. Klans at Montgomery who furnished information periodically to SA [redacted]. Informant T-2 is former [redacted] who was active in the Gulf KKK. Mobile, and furnished information to SA [redacted].

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2 - Bureau (62-245) (Encls. 7) (RM)
2 - All Continental Offices (Encls. 2)
2 - Mobile
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(106)

REGISTERED

98-1890-44B-

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - MOBILE	

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FBI - Date November 14, 1958

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION -- Transmit the following message via Airtel

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

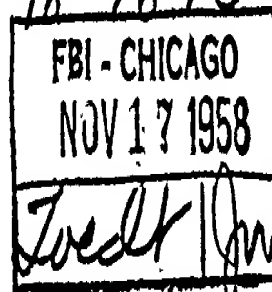
To: SAC, Chicago

✓ From: Director, FBI

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel 10-23-58 to SAC, Albany, with copies
to all continental offices.

If a reply has been made to the Bureau, advise
by return mail the date and caption under which the reply was
made. If no reply has been made, this matter should be
handled immediately.



Sent Via _____ M Per _____

11/17/58

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)
SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED
BOMBINGS - RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to SAC, Albany, dated 10/23/58, with copies to all continental offices.

Review of indices of Chicago Office fails to reflect info concerning 93 bombings mentioned in enclosure to referenced airtel with exception of bombing of Temple of Hebrew Benevolent Congregation, Atlanta, Georgia, 10/12/58 and bombing of Anshar Emeth Temple, of Peoria, Ill., 10/14/58, info which has been furnished to office of origin by teletype and will be incorporated into report.

Contact with logical sources continuing re additional info these bombings and contact being made with local authorities re additional bombings.

Control file entitled "Bombings and Attempted Bombings" established and liaison with city, county and state authorities being undertaken to implicate program pursuant to Bureau instructions. Results of contact with above authorities re Illinois bombings being submitted by letterhead memorandum.

Active investigation being initiated re "Hate" Groups and individuals Chicago area.

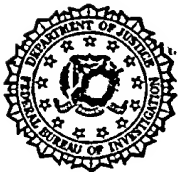
3-Bureau
1-Chicago

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(4) *mao*

98-1890-442



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas
November 14, 1958

BOMBING OF ST. MICHAEL'S
ORTHODOX CHURCH,
15th and North Streets,
Beaumont, Texas, January 28, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On January 28, 1957, at approximately 10:40 PM, a Monday night, the St. Michael's Church, 15th and North Streets, Beaumont, Texas, was the scene of an explosion. The charge, according to investigation conducted by the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department, indicated that the charge had apparently been placed beside a front brick wall near the front door of the church.

The St. Michael Orthodox church is a Greek Orthodox church.

The damage to the church was estimated to be between \$700 and \$1500. There were no personal injuries as a result of the explosion.

The Beaumont, Texas, Police Department, files indicated that a telephone call had been received from [redacted] [redacted] Beaumont, Texas, who reported the explosion.

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The charge resulted in a hole being blown through the wall as well as the breakage of part of the concrete steps in front of the church. Several windows were also broken.

The investigation conducted by the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department did not result in determining the nature of the charge which was used to cause the explosion.

98-1890-45

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SERIALIZED	FILED
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BOMBING OF ST. MICHAEL'S
ORTHODOX CHURCH,
15th and North Streets,
Beaumont, Texas, January 28, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The explosion at St. Michael's Orthodox Church was one of five explosions which occurred in Beaumont, Texas, during January, 1957. Local officials were of the opinion that this explosion was possibly linked to a Federal Court decision handed down in Beaumont, Texas, to the effect that the Lamar State College in Beaumont, formerly an all white school, should admit qualified Negroes as students.

The Houston Post on January 30, 1957, carried an article informing that the explosion at the St. Michael Orthodox Church was a mistake due to the reason that the bomber thought that St. Michael's Church was the place of worship of Beaumont, Texas; mayor JIMMIE P. COKINGS, who had at the time recently ordered picketing halted by anti-intergrationists at the Lamar State College in Beaumont, Texas.

[redacted] of St. Michael's Orthodox Church, had advised during the course of the investigation that the police had received an anonymous phone call subsequent to the explosion. The anonymous caller who sounded like a woman, was alleged to have said "I wanted to warn you. This is no amature. I am sorry we missed on Magnolia. We wanted to get the foreigners."

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Two individuals identified as [redacted] were arrested by the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department, relative to all five bombings which had occurred in Beaumont during January, 1957. Both [redacted] were subsequently released without any charges being filed. An individual identified as [redacted] was also questioned and released in connection with the bombings in Beaumont, Texas. [redacted] reportedly indicated to an associate prior to the five bombings in Beaumont that he had knowledge that the bombings were to take place.

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BOMBING OF ST. MICHAEL'S
ORTHODOX CHURCH
15th and North Streets,
Beaumont, Texas, January 28, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Chief of Detectives James Stafford, Beaumont, Texas,
Police Department, advised during the conduct of the investi-
gation that he was convinced that [REDACTED] had
been responsible for the bombing, however he was unable to
obtain sufficient evidence to present the matter to a Grand
Jury.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (62-1383)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

DATE: 11/14/58

Re Bureau airtel to Albany and all continental offices, 10/23/58.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau airtel there are enclosed herewith seven copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Bombing of St. Michael's Orthodox Church, 15th and North Streets, Beaumont, Texas, 1/28/57. Information Concerning".

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are also enclosed for each continental office.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)
- ② - Each Continental Office (Encl. 2) (RM) *CG*
- 4 - Houston (2 - 62-1383)
 - (1 - 62-1364)
 - (1 - 62-1364, Sub II)

FCF:ys
(112)

98-1890-1457

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NOV 17 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas
November 14, 1958

BOMBING OF THE HOME OF

[REDACTED]
Beaumont, Texas, January 28, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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On January 28, 1957, at about 11:30 PM, a Monday night, an explosion occurred near the residence of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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The explosion was believed by the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department, to have been the result of a dynamite charge. The damage consisted of window breakage. There were no personal injuries as a result of the explosion.

The Beaumont, Texas, Police Department files indicated that the explosion was not reported to the Police Department until approximately 8:00 AM on Tuesday, January 29, 1957. The report was made by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Beaumont, Texas, which address is around the corner from the residence of [REDACTED].

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The explosion near the residence of [REDACTED] was one of five explosions which occurred in Beaumont, Texas, during January, 1957. Both [REDACTED] and his wife are white, however [REDACTED] has been reported to have been active in the affairs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Beaumont, Texas.

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Local officials were of the opinion that this explosion was possibly linked to a Federal Court decision handed down in Beaumont, Texas, to the effect that the Lamar State College in Beaumont, formerly an all white school, should admit qualified Negroes as students. 44-1890-466

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 17 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

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RE: BOMBING OF THE HOME OF
CASPER R. SMITH
964 McFadden Avenue
Beaumont, Texas, January 28, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Two individuals identified as [redacted]
[redacted] were arrested by the Beaumont, Texas,
Police Department, relative to all five bombings which had
occurred in Beaumont during January, 1957. [redacted]
[redacted] were subsequently released without any
charges being filed. An individual identified as [redacted]
[redacted] was also questioned and released in connection with
the bombings in Beaumont, Texas. [redacted] reportedly indicated
to an associate prior to the five bombings in Beaumont that
he had knowledge that the bombings were to take place.

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Chief of Detectives James Stafford, Beaumont, Texas,
Police Department, advised during the conduct of the investi-
gation that he was convinced that [redacted] had
been responsible for the bombing, however he was unable to
obtain sufficient evidence to present the matter to a Grand
Jury.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 11/14/58

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (62-1382)

SUBJECT: BOMBING AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re: Bureau airtel to Albany and all continental offices, 10/23/58.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau airtel there are enclosed herewith seven copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Bombing of the Home of [redacted] Beaumont, Texas, 1/28/57. Information concerning".

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Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are also enclosed for each continental office.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)
- 2 - Each Continental Office (Encl. 2) (RM)
- 4 - Houston (2 - 62-1382)
 - (1 - 62-1364)
 - (1 - 62-1364, Sub II)

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(112)

98-1890-464

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FBI - CHICAGO	

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas
November 14, 1958

BOMBING OF THE HOME OF

[REDACTED]

Beaumont, Texas

January 9, 1957

INFORMATION CONCERNING

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On January 9, 1957, a Wednesday night, approximately 8:00 PM, an explosion occurred at the residence of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Beaumont, Texas. [REDACTED] home is located in a mixed white and colored neighborhood. [REDACTED] himself is colored.

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Investigation conducted by the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department indicated that a dynamite charge was possibly responsible for the explosion. Result of the explosion was that a shallow hole was made in the front yard of [REDACTED] home approximately ten feet from the house.

The files of the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department indicated that [REDACTED] reported the explosion by telephone at approximately 8:30 PM on January 9, 1957. There were no personal injuries as a result of the explosion. [REDACTED] or his family had not been involved in any racial matters or been active in NAACP matters.

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The explosion of the residence of [REDACTED] was one of five explosions which occurred in Beaumont, Texas, during January, 1957. Local officials were of the opinion that this explosion was possibly linked to a Federal Court decision handed down in Beaumont, Texas, to the effect that the Lamar State College in Beaumont, formerly an all white school, should admit qualified Negroes as students.

98-1890-47

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - CHICAGO	

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BOMBING OF THE HOME OF
GROVER LEE MYLES
3135 Texas Street,
Beaumont, Texas
January 9, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Two individuals identified as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] were arrested by the Beaumont, Texas,
Police Department relative to all five bombings which had
occurred in Beaumont during January, 1957. Both [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] were subsequently released without any
charges being filed. An individual identified as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was also questioned and released in connection with
the bombings in Beaumont, Texas. [REDACTED] reportedly indicated
to an associate prior to the five bombings in Beaumont that
he had knowledge that the bombings were to take place.

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Chief of Detectives James Stafford, Beaumont, Texas,
Police Department, advised during the conduct of the investi-
gation that he was convinced that [REDACTED] had
been responsible for the bombing, however he was unable to
obtain sufficient evidence to present the matter to a Grand
Jury.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 11/14/58

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (62-1385)

SUBJECT: BOMBING AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to Albany and all continental offices, 10/23/58.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau airtel there are enclosed herewith seven copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Bombing of the Home of [REDACTED] Beaumont, Texas, 1/9/57. Information Concerning".

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Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are also enclosed for each continental office.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 7). (RM)
- ② - Each Continental Office (Encl. 2) (RM) *CH*
- 4 - Houston (2- 62-1385)
 - (1 - 62-1364)
 - (1 - 62-1364, Sub II)

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(112)

98-1890-477

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SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - CHICAGO	

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Houston, Texas
November 14, 1958

BOMBING OF THE PROPERTY OF
RUFUS KILPATRICK
Main and Franklin Streets
Beaumont, Texas
January 28, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On January 28, 1957, a Monday night at approximately 10:30 PM, an explosion occurred at Main and Franklin Streets, Beaumont, Texas. The explosion was the result of an undetermined charge having been placed under a truck-trailer owned by Texas State Representative Rufus Kilpatrick. Kilpatrick is the owner of the Kilpatrick Flash, Transfer and Storage Company, 207 Franklin Street, Beaumont, Texas.

As a result of investigation conducted by the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department it was ascertained that the explosion resulted in a hole being placed in the floor and roof of the trailer. In addition, a side door was blown off of the trailer. There was a hole beneath the trailer which, according to investigation, indicated that the charge had been placed beneath the trailer. Investigation indicated that damage was estimated to be at approximately \$3500. The truck-trailer was a 1951 International. There were no personal injuries.

The files of the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department indicated that about 10:30 PM on January 28, 1957, a complaint was received from [redacted] Beaumont, which complaint had to do with the explosion. [redacted] was an employee of the Kilpatrick Flash, Transfer and Storage Company.

Texas State Representative Kilpatrick was reported, while serving in the Texas State Legislature the week

98-1896-48

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[Signature]

Property of FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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BOMBING OF THE PROPERTY OF
RUSUS KILPATRICK
Main and Franklin Streets
Beaumont, Texas
January 28, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

previous to the explosion, to have voted to send back to the committee a bill being backed by the segregation forces.

The explosion concerning the property of Texas State Representative Kilpatrick was one of five explosions which occurred in Beaumont, Texas, during January, 1957. Local officials were of the opinion that this explosion was possibly linked to a Federal Court decision handed down in Beaumont, Texas, to the effect that the Lamar State College in Beaumont, formerly an all white school, should admit qualified Negroes as students.

Two individuals identified as [redacted] [redacted] were arrested by the Beaumont, Texas, Police Department, relative to all five bombings which had occurred in Beaumont during January, 1957. Both [redacted] [redacted] were subsequently released without any charges being filed. An individual identified as [redacted] [redacted] was also questioned and released in connection with the bombings in Beaumont, Texas. [redacted] reportedly indicated to an associate prior to the five bombings in Beaumont that he had knowledge that the bombings were to take place.

Chief of Detectives James Stafford, Beaumont, Texas, Police Department, advised during the conduct of the investigation that he was convinced that [redacted] had been responsible for the bombing, however he was unable to obtain sufficient evidence to present the matter to a Grand Jury.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (62-1384)

SUBJECT: BOMBING AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

DATE: 11/14/58

Re Bureau airtel to Albany and all continental offices, 10/23/58.

In accordance with instructions contained in referenced Bureau airtel there are enclosed herewith seven copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Bombing of the Property of RUFUS KILPATRICK, Main and Franklin Streets, Beaumont, Texas, January 28, 1957. Information Concerning".

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are also enclosed for each continental office.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)
- ② - Each Continental Office (Encl. 2) (RM) *CC*
- 4 - Houston (2- 62-1384)
 - (1 - 62-1364)
 - (1 - 62-1364, Sub II)

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98-1899-48A

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Wick *ju*

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

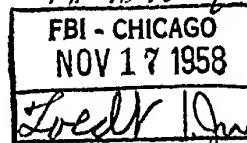
Memphis, Tennessee
November 13, 1958

Re: THE HATTIE COTTON SCHOOL
EXPLOSION
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

This bombing occurred at approximately 12:30 AM, 9-10-57, during a time when demonstrations in opposition of integration of the first grades of public schools was in progress in Nashville. The crime scene search was made by the Nashville Police Department who found no evidence of any kind with the exception of some wire which was covered with different colored insulation. It was never determined that this wire was the type actually used in setting off explosives, but was generally believed by investigating officers to be telephone wire which was in the building because of work being done on the telephone there. The Nashville Police Department developed no immediate logical suspects; however, because of information furnished by an informant of [redacted] Investigator, National Fire Underwriters Association concerning statements made by [redacted] they suspected him of the Hattie Cotton School bombing, yet they were unable to get specific proof on him.

The explosive charge was placed in a recessed doorway to the building. No telephone calls were made prior to or subsequent to this explosion.

This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.



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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Memphis, Tennessee
November 13, 1958

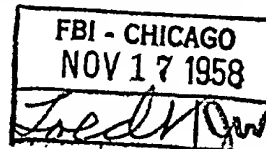
Re: BOMBING OF MT. MORIAH BAPTIST CHURCH
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, 8-5-58

The Commercial Appeal, a daily newspaper published in Memphis, Tennessee, in the August 7, 1958 issue, reported that the local police were investigating the bombing of the Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, 2634 Carnes Avenue, Memphis. The newspaper reported that Reverend R. W. NORSWORTHY, the Pastor of this church, resided at 1801 Glenview, Memphis. This newspaper article further related that the Glenview neighborhood was formerly an all-white neighborhood and that Reverend NORSWORTHY, along with several other colored individuals, had moved into it in recent months. It further stated that Reverend NORSWORTHY had spoken shortly before the bombing on behalf of the candidacy of CLIFFORD ALLEN for Governor at a political rally at Park and Grand, Memphis.

This article stated that no damage was done to the church, and that the bomb exploded in hedges about twenty feet from the church building. The article stated it jarred windows in the neighborhood but caused no other damage. The newspaper reported that Detective Chief CHARLES YOUNG of the Memphis Police Department said the bomb apparently was made from a cardboard cylinder stuffed with powder.

On November 7, 1958, Lt. [] Memphis Police Department, advised that he had conducted the investigation for his department in regard to the above incident. He stated that the church yard was littered with toilet tissue. From his investigation he was convinced that someone had taken a roll of toilet tissue, filled it with black powder and then ignited it. He stated that no damage was done to the church or the shrubbery near the church, and that the only visible effect of the "bomb" was that a small patch of sod, where the bomb apparently went off, had been slightly damaged. He stated that the bomb apparently went off under a cedar tree near a row of hedge approximately twenty feet from the church building.

Lt. [] further stated that one witness who he located said that the noise made by the bomb was approximately



Re: BOMBING OF MT. MORIAH BAPTIST CHURCH
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, 8-5-58

11-13-58

that of a twelve gauge shotgun. He further quoted this individual as stating that the odor in the area immediately after the explosion was that which he associated with shotgun powder.

Lt. [] further advised that his investigation disclosed no suspects, and that the matter has been closed by his department.

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Memphis, Tennessee
November 13, 1958

Re: THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER EXPLOSION
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

This explosion occurred at 8:07 PM, 3-16-58. The explosive charge was placed at the front glass doorway into the building where shrubbery could give cover to anyone going to this door.

Investigation by the Nashville Police Department and Agents of the Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification at the crime scene resulted in the location of two pieces of Orange Wax Clover, Safety Fuse, approximately five feet in length and taped together with light-colored masking tape, which was approximately three quarters of an inch in width. Also found at the rear of the building was a tire track, which was photographed and a cast was made of it. All of this evidence was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

[redacted] Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification, Nashville, stated that [redacted] was the only suspect in this bombing and that a piece of masking tape, similar to that found on the fuse, was located in a garage operated by [redacted]. This was also sent to the FBI Laboratory, but no identification could be made between this and the tape found at the scene of the explosion.

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The following information concerning telephone calls made immediately after the explosion was obtained by Bureau Agents:

At approximately 8:20 to 8:25 PM, within a few minutes after the news of the explosion went on the air at a local radio station, [redacted] wife of a Rabbi, received a telephone call at their residence from a male, who spoke in a low-pitched, well-modulated voice, using good grammar. He asked for the Rabbi and when told that he was busy and asked who was calling, he stated: "I am a member of the Confederate Union. We have just bombed the Jewish Community Center. We are going to bomb the Temple next. We are going to bomb the places of every nigger loving person or group in Nashville. We are going to shoot down in cold blood, Judge MILLER."

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98-1890-51

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Loed *gr*

Re: THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER EXPLOSION
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

11-13-58

[] broke the connection. She was not sure whether the caller stated he was with the Confederate Union or the Confederate Underground.

At about 8:20 or 8:25 PM, the same night, [] who was on the city desk of the Nashville Tennessean, a local newspaper, received an anonymous telephone call. The caller said: "This is the Confederate Underground. We just blew up the center of the integrationists in Nashville. Now we are going after Judge MILLER." The caller hung up without giving his name. He had the voice of an educated man, low-pitched, and no particular accent.

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At approximately 9:30 PM, the same night, [] United Press, Nashville, received an anonymous call. The caller said: "Is this U.P.?" "This is the Confederate Underground. We have just blown up the integration center. Our next target is Judge MILLER. We are going to shoot him down in the street. The dirty S. of a B. . ." The caller was a man who, with the exception of the profanity, used good grammar and had no particular accent. The caller hung up before he could be questioned.

Both the Nashville Police Department and the Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification are still investigating this matter, but as of this time have no logical suspects.

This is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI(62-245)

DATE: 11-13-58

FROM *gm* SAC, Memphis(62-962)SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Pursuant to instructions in Bulet of 10-23-58, in above captioned matter, letterhead memoranda are being forwarded to the Bureau and each Continental Office concerning the Bombing of the Hattie Cotton School, Nashville, Tennessee, 9-10-57, and the Jewish Community Center, 3-16-58, Nashville. Also a memo is forwarded concerning the bombing of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church, Memphis, Tennessee, 8-5-58.

2- Bureau(62-245) (encl.-21)
2- Each Continental Office(Encl.-2 each memo to each office)
1- Memphis(62-962)
JHK:BJ
(101)

98-1890-5417

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan

NOV 12 1958

BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF

[redacted] Detroit, Michigan,
December 31, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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On December 31, 1957, at approximately 1:30 a.m., an explosion occurred on the front porch of the residence at [redacted]. Damage to home was estimated at approximately \$2,000. There were no personal injuries.

[redacted] is employed by the Ford Motor Company and his wife, [redacted], by the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. When interviewed by officers of the Detroit Police Department after the bombing, both [redacted] could furnish no suspects.

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[redacted] stated to Detroit Police Department officers that they have been attempting to sell their home for approximately five months. Originally they had it listed with a white real estate agency, but on November 8, 1957, they listed it with the O. H. Smith Realty Company, 2581 Schaefer South, a Negro agency. The block that they are living in is an all-white neighborhood. There are Negro families living north of that block and also immediately behind [redacted] home. During the last few months, [redacted] said, he has seen Negro families looking at other homes in that block; however, the [redacted] home was the only one that had a real estate sign placed in front. On about three occasions Negro families have looked at his home; however, [redacted] did not think that the bombing was the result of the racial situation.

[redacted] stated that in August, 1957, he received a telephone call from a man he knew as [redacted] who was later identified as [redacted] W/57, of [redacted] Detroit. [redacted] stated that [redacted] told him on the telephone, "I'll give you a week to get that \$3,000. If you don't get it you won't work anymore." [redacted] explained that [redacted] was referring to a bank account that had been opened in his name

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NOV 14 1958
FBI - CHICAGO

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and the name of [redacted] Lawrence Straehle. This occurred about 15 years ago. Lawrence died about five years ago and his estate has been probated. This bank account was signed off to Lawrence's estate. Both [redacted] and his wife seemed very reticent about giving any information. Concerning the relations between [redacted] Lawrence [redacted] however, it appears that Lawrence [redacted] were involved in the rackets years ago and had many financial transactions between them. [redacted] stated that this was the only trouble he has had with anyone, but he doubted that it could result in his home being bombed.

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A neighborhood investigation immediately following the bombing failed to develop any suspects. When interviewing neighbors regarding the racial aspect, the Detroit Police found no evidence of telephone calls or other threats being made against the Straehles.

On December 31, 1957, [redacted] was arrested by the Detroit Police Department for investigation of extortion. He denied that such a bank account was established, making a phone call threatening [redacted] and any knowledge of the bombing. [redacted] did admit, however, that he had been mixed up in the rackets with the late Lawrence Straehle. [redacted] was released when [redacted] said he did not wish to prosecute.

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The Detroit Police Department did determine from the Ford Motor Company, Security Division, Dearborn, Michigan, that [redacted] was suspected of being involved in the rackets at Ford Motor Company, but proof of this was lacking.

No other suspects in this bombing have been developed by the Detroit Police.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245) DATE: November 12, 1958

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-2840)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau airtel to Albany and all continental offices dated October 23, 1958, and Detroit letter dated November 4, 1958.

Enclosed herewith to Bureau are four copies of a letterhead memo concerning the bombing of the residence of [redacted] Detroit, on December 31, 1957. Two copies are also enclosed for each continental office.

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The information set forth in enclosure was obtained from the report filed by Special Investigation Squad, Detroit Police Department.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 4) (RM)
② - All Continental Offices (Encls. 2) (RM) Chicago
2 - Detroit
(1 - 100-25025)

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(104)

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ASAC

DATE: 11/4/58

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

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b7CSUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE OF
5TH ARMY DISPOSAL ATTACHMENTS

Pursuant to your instructions to ascertain whether the 5th Army had any facilities available to assist this office in the handling of, or disarming of bombs or incendiaries that might be located in connection with investigations conducted by the FBI, on ~~October 3~~ ^{NOVEMBER 3}, 1958, [REDACTED] Staff Explosive Disposal Officer, 5th U.S. Army, 1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, was telephonically contacted by the writer. The Bureau's responsibilities were explained relating to sabotage or bombings in connection with Civil Rights and racial matters, etc., such as occurred recently in Atlanta, Georgia, and which received widespread publicity through medias of radio, TV, and newspapers.

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[REDACTED] advised that the Army would ordinarily lend its assistance to the Bureau whenever possible. He stated that the disposal detachments frequently work through local police enforcement agencies and that he believed he understood the situation. However, he explained that the personnel of the Army Disposal Detachments are not schooled in the handling of "home-made bombs" and that the offer of the Army's assistance to the Bureau would be made with some exceptions. [REDACTED] did not enumerate the exceptions at this time.

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[REDACTED] explained that the nearest Army disposal detachment is located at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois. It was [REDACTED] suggestion that a representative from the Chicago Office of the FBI contact the officer in charge of the disposal detachment at Ft. Sheridan to explain the exact assistance desired in these matters. He stated that the officer in charge of the disposal detachment at Ft. Sheridan would be in a better position to advise if they could help this office in such matters. [REDACTED] also said that in the event the detachment at Ft. Sheridan had any doubt as to what help they might lend to this office, they could confer with the Commanding Officer of the 5th

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JBT:HFM

(1) *Afr*

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[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]	

ASAC

Army Staff Explosive Disposal Unit there.

At the time of the conversation with [] [] he advised that sometime in the past he had furnished to SA [] of this office a map of the 5th Army area with locations of the explosive disposal detachments with the jurisdiction of the 5th Army spotted thereon. This map also indicated the areas served by the various detachments. Accompanying the above map was a list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the officers in charge of the various detachments.

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Through a search of the indices of this office, it was determined that this map and other information relating to the disposal detachments in this area are located in file number 117-110, serial 69. The map is located in the 1-A exhibit of this file. It is also noted that this information was placed in instant file in September of 1957, and the possibility exists that there are many changes in the personnel listed thereon. Therefore, it is suggested that the Agent handling the Bureau War Plans contact [] as soon as convenient to get a current listing of the personnel of the various detachments.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ASAC

DATE: 11/13/58

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6
b7CSUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE OF
5TH ARMY DISPOSAL DETACHMENTS

Re memo of SA [REDACTED] November 4, 1958
captioned as above and Chicago letter to Director captioned
SMUGGLING OF ATOMIC BOMBS OR PARTS THEREOF OR OTHER
WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION INTO THE UNITED STATES; ATOMIC
ENERGY ACT, dated September 20, 1957 and filed 117-110-69.

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On November 12, 1958, [REDACTED]
Staff Explosive Disposal Officer, 5th United States Army,
1660 East Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, furnished
the following current information regarding the Explosive
Disposal Detachments within the jurisdiction of the 5th
United States Army:

1. Name of Unit

259th Ordnance Detachment (ED)

Address of Unit

Camp Lucas, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Telephone Number of Unit

Melrose 2-2261.

Commanding Officer

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Michigan,
telephone number [REDACTED]

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b7CArea Served by Unit

Michigan - Upper Peninsula only.

NJW:mtd

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2. Name of Unit

46th Ordnance Detachment (ED).

Address of Unit

Selfridge AFB, Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Telephone Number of Unit

Howard 3-0511, extension 6220.

Commanding Officer

[redacted]
home address, [redacted]
[redacted] Michigan, telephone
number [redacted]

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Area Served by Unit.

Michigan - Lower Peninsula only. Has
joint responsibility with 75th Ordnance
Detachment (ED).

3. Name of Unit

75th Ordnance Detachment (ED).

Address of Unit

Fort Wayne, 6301 West Jefferson Avenue,
Detroit 17, Michigan.

Telephone Number of Unit.

Monday through Friday, from 7:30 a.m. to
4:00 p.m., Vinewood 3-6600, extension 577.
Duty Officer - 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.,
Vinewood 3-6600, extension 422. From
9:00 p.m. to 7:30 a.m., Vinewood 3-6731,
Vinewood 3-6732. Sunday and holidays,
Vinewood 3-6730, Vinewood 3-6732.

Commanding Officer

[redacted] home address,
[redacted] Michigan, telephone
number [redacted]

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Area Served by Unit

Michigan - Lower Peninsula only. Joint
responsibility with 46th Ordnance Detachment
(ED).

4. Name of Unit

64th Ordnance Detachment (ED)

Address of Unit.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Telephone Number of Unit

Liberty 6-9211, extension 304.

Commanding Officer

[redacted] home
address, [redacted] Indiana,
[redacted] home telephone
Liberty [redacted]

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Area Served by Unit.

Indiana.

5. Name of Unit

51st Ordnance Detachment, (ED).

Address of Unit

Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Telephone Number of Unit

Idlewood 2-5000, extension 4136.

Commanding Officer

[redacted]

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home address, [redacted]

[redacted] Illinois, home telephone
[redacted] Illinois, [redacted]

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Area Served by Unit

Minnesota; Wisconsin; Northern Illinois,
South to, but not including the counties
of Hancock, Mc Donough, Fulton, Tazewell,
Mc Lean, Champaign, and Vermillion.

5. Name of Unit

50th Ordnance Detachment (ED).

Address of Unit

Granite City Engineering Depot, Granite
City, Illinois.

Telephone Number of Unit

Triangle 6-2600, extension 318.

Commanding Officer

[redacted] home address
[redacted] Illinois, home telephone,
none listed.

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Area Served by the Unit

Southern Illinois, north to include
Hancock, Mc Donough, Fulton, Tazewell,
Mc Lean, Champaign, and Vermillion counties.
Eastern Missouri, west to include Butler,
Wayne, Iron, Washington, Franklin, Montgomery,
Audrain, Monroe, Shelby, Knox and Scotland
counties.

6. Name of Unit

63rd Ordnance Detachment (ED).

Address of Unit

Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Telephone Number of Unit

Extension 695, after duty hours call Fort Leonard Wood, extension 461 and Military Police will contact the Unit.

Commanding Officer

[redacted] home
address, [redacted]
[redacted] Missouri,
home telephone [redacted]

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Area Served by the Unit

Iowa; Western Missouri, East to, but not including Butler, Wayne, Iron, Washington, Franklin, Montgomery, Audrain, Monroe, Shelby, Knox and Scotland Counties.

7. Name of Unit

74th Ordnance Detachment (ED).

Address of Unit

Fort Riley, Kansas.

Telephone Number of Unit

Cedar 8-2111, extension 6-3134.

Commanding Officer

[redacted] home
address, [redacted] Kansas,
home telephone [redacted]

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Area Served by the Unit

Kansas and Nebraska. Has joint responsibility with the 88th Ordnance Detachment (ED).

8. Name of Unit

88th Ordnance Detachment (ED).

Address of Unit

Fort Riley, Kansas.

Telephone Number of Unit

Cedar 8-2111, extension 6-1133.

Commanding Officer

[redacted] home
address, [redacted]
[redacted] Kansas, home telephone [redacted]

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Area Served by the Unit

Kansas and Nebraska. Has joint responsibility
with the 74th Ordnance Detachment (ED).

9. Name of Unit

41st Ordnance Detachment (ED).

Address of Unit

Rocky Mountain Chemical Arsenal, Denver
2, Colorado.

Telephone Number of Unit

Atlas 8-0711, extension 6202.

Commanding Officer

[redacted] home address
[redacted]
[redacted] Colorado, home telephone,
[redacted]

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Area Served by the Unit

Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota and South
Dakota. Has joint responsibility with the
171st Ordnance Detachment (ED).

10. Name of Unit

171st Ordnance Detachment (ED).

Address of Unit

Fort Carson, Colorado.

Telephone Number of Unit

Melrose 3-6644, extension 2643.

Commanding Officer

[redacted] home
address, [redacted]
[redacted] Colorado, home telephone
[redacted]

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Area Served by the Unit

Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota and
South Dakota. Has joint responsibility
with the 41st Ordnance Detachment (ED).

11. Name of Unit

543rd Ordnance Detachment (ED).

Address of Unit

Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

Telephone Number of Unit.

Idlewood 2-5000, extension 4208.

Commanding Officer

[redacted] home address,
[redacted] Illinois,
home telephone, [redacted] Illinois
[redacted]

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Operations Officer

[redacted] home address [redacted]
[redacted] Illinois,
home telephone [redacted] Illinois
[redacted]

Area Served by the Unit

This is a control detachment. Through headquarters 5th Army, controls the operation of all other detachments. However, each unit may be contacted directly and it is not necessary to work through the 543rd. On the other hand if an office should be unable to make contact with the unit within its division, it is always possible to contact the 543rd who will in turn notify the interested unit. This unit is also operational to a limited extent and will ordinarily operate in conjunction with another unit.

A separate letter under Chicago file 117-110 is being directed to the Bureau and interested offices within the 5th United States Army area furnishing them with the above current data regarding the Explosive Disposal Detachments for their information.

F B I

Date: November 17, 1958

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

**BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS**

The following instructions will insure the uniform handling of information concerning threats to bomb churches, schools and other public buildings.

When information is received concerning threats to bomb churches, schools and other public buildings, the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction and the local office of military intelligence should be immediately notified telephonically. In addition, within 24 hours, a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination should be submitted to the Bureau containing the pertinent facts reported, the fact that the local law enforcement agency and the local office of military intelligence were notified, the name of the individual in these agencies receiving the information and the time and the date information furnished. The original and seven copies of this letterhead memorandum should be forwarded.

Continue to advise the Bureau by either telephone or teletype as the circumstances warrant relative to these bombing matters.

2 - All continental offices

98-1890-54

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Sent Via _____ M Per _____

F B I

November 17, 1958

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to the following Buairtels to
SAC, Albany, with copies to each continental office:

- ✓ 1. Airtel 10-13-58 captioned "INFORMANT
COVERAGE IN ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED IN
VIOLENT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS."
- ✓ 2. Airtel 10-16-58 captioned "BOMBINGS AND
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES, RACIAL
MATTERS."
- ✓ 3. Airtel 10-22-58 captioned "BOMBING CASES
HAVING APPARENT RACIAL OR RELIGIOUS BASIS."
- ✓ 4. Airtel 10-23-58 captioned "BOMBINGS AND
ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS, RACIAL MATTERS."

As indicated in Buairtel 10-23-58, the action
required by the above-referenced airtels should be consolidated
into one program and progress reports to the Bureau should be
made on a consolidated basis at 30-day intervals. Each
office is requested to report its progress as of 11-25-58 to
reach the Bureau 11-28-58. Future reports should be submitted
to reach the Bureau no later than the first working day of
each month.

2 - All continental offices

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

98-1890-55
NOV 19 1958
To: Albany
JW

F B I

November 20, 1958

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

☐ SAC
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☐ C-#1
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☐ C-#3
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☐ C-#6
☐ C-#7
☐ S-#1
☐ S-#2
☐ S-#3
☐ S-#4
☐ S-#5
☐ S-#6

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
 RACIAL MATTERS

In connection with the investigation of hate groups and hate propaganda, the Bureau wishes to re-emphasize the necessity and importance of making every effort to trace the funds used to finance these ventures in order that the financial backers may be identified.

2 - All continental offices

12-11-58
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Sent Via _____

_____ M Per _____

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . . . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (105-2790)

FROM : SA PAUL M. GRIBER

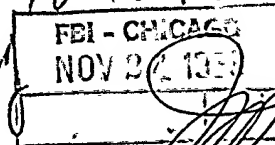
SUBJECT: NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE PARTY
IS - X

DATE: 11-21-58

On 10/20/58, RUTH WERNECKE, 5307 North Damen Avenue, Chicago, Illinois furnished information primarily concerning WILLIAM B. WERNECKE to SAs [redacted] and PAUL M. GRIBER. She also claimed that WILLIAM WERNECKE was also acquainted in some degree with the following individuals, and copies of an FD 302 dated 10/24/58 had been prepared and a copy has been designated to the files of these individuals:

MATTHIAS KOEHL
MAX NELSON
JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS
[redacted]

1-105-5606 (RUTH WERNECKE)
1-105-1709 (JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS)
1-100-3527 (MATTHIAS KOEHL)
1-100-506 [redacted]
1-105-5887 (MAYNARD "MAX" NELSON)
1-65-582 (WILLIAM B. WERNECKE)
①-98-1890 (BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
PMG:BMC IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES)
(8)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORTDate 10/24/58

RUTH WERNECKE advised that she married WILLIAM B. WERNECKE in Mexico some time ago and that she has been separated from him since July 5, 1958, because of the cruel physical mistreatment she has received from him. She claimed that her maiden name is REINER and that she presently uses the name of RUTH ENGSTROM. WILLIAM WERNECKE resides at 6250 North Wayne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and has a 90 acre farm in Huntley, Illinois.

RUTH WERNECKE claimed that WILLIAM B. WERNECKE had bragged to her that prior to World War II he had a part in a bombing of a Chicago department store which broke some windows. He also admitted to her that he had bombed some tombstones in Jewish cemeteries; however, she could not furnish any details concerning these incidents. He has done considerable amount of dynamiting of tree stumps and water ponds on his farm in Huntley, Illinois. She knew that he purchased several cases of dynamite from [redacted] a farmer and distributor of the Atlas Explosive Company. [redacted] farm is two miles south of Woodstock, Illinois. WERNECKE has also purchased black powder from [redacted] and from Sports Inc., 5501 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois, and Keeney's Sport Shop in Elgin, Illinois. WERNECKE is an avid gun collector, makes his own bullets, and considers himself a firearms expert. b6 b7C

WERNECKE is considered to be very unstable and has been under the care of a psychiatrist, Dr. HANS DEUTSCH, 334 West Barry, Chicago, Illinois.

WILLIAM WERNECKE has instructed others in the use of explosives and is capable of inciting others to acts of violence, but would never have the courage to perform an actual bombing himself.

He had instructed one [redacted] age 27, believed to reside at [redacted] who was in Chicago for approximately four months several years ago, on the use of explosives. [redacted] stayed on WERNECKE's farm at Huntley. [redacted] was arrested by the Chicago, Illinois Police Department for possession of a loaded gun in his automobile. [redacted] was released on bond and immediately left the Chicago area. b6 b7C

In or about February, 1958, WILLIAM WERNECKE made a trip (alone) to Florida and Georgia. The nature of this trip was unknown.

WILLIAM WERNECKE has associated with [redacted] believed to be a chef at the Charmet Restaurant, Chicago, and JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS, address unknown. Both are considered capable of inciting others to performing acts of violence, but she had no information concerning their individual activities.

Interview with RUTH WERNECKE File # 105-2790
on 10/20/58 at 5307 North Damen Ave, Chicago Date dictated 10/24/58
by Special Agent [redacted] PAUL M. GRIER/bpw

CG 105-2790

WILLIAM WERNECKE, according to RUTH WERNECKE, is considered to be worth approximately \$125,000 and in order to avoid payment of taxes, he formed a church known as the American Humane Church, to which he has transferred his property. This is actually no church at all, but a church on paper only. The foundation of this church is reportedly recorded in McHenry County and WILLIAM WERNECKE has appointed himself as a bishop in this church..

The now defunct Nationalist Conservative Party, organized by WILLIAM WERNECKE, never had any active members. She could furnish no additional information concerning this organization.

She concluded that WILLIAM WERNECKE encouraged and supported racist literature put out by MAX NELSEN of the Real Political Institute, age 35, of 2545 West Catalpa, Chicago, Illinois, and one MATV KOEHL of Chicago.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 11/19/58

FROM : SAC, Savannah (62-824)

~~BOMBING AND ATTEMPTED BOMBING (POLICY)~~
10-58SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuAirtel to Albany and all continental offices
dated 10/23/58, and Charlotte airtel to Bureau dated 11/3/58.

There are enclosed herewith four copies of a
letterhead memorandum captioned "Bombing of Home of [redacted]
[redacted] Gaffney, South Carolina, November 19,
1957." In accordance with Bureau instructions; two copies
of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished each
continental office.

Files of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division,
Columbia, S. C., reflected no information concerning Gaffney,
South Carolina, bombings on November 16, 1957, and November 20,
1957, in addition to that set forth in referenced Bureau airtel.

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- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 4)
- 1 - Each Continental Office (Encs. 2) *gph*
- 1 - Savannah

FDT:arf
(52)

Chicago

98-1890-58A

SEARCHED <i>h</i>	INDEXED <i>h</i>
SERIALIZED <i>h</i>	FILED <i>h</i>
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<i>Loedel</i>	
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

SV 62-824

Savannah, Georgia
November 19, 1958

BOMBING OF HOME OF

GAFFNEY, SOUTH CAROLINA
NOVEMBER 17, 1957

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On November 7, 1958, Chief J. PRESTON STROM, South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED), Columbia, South Carolina, furnished the following information regarding the investigation conducted in connection with the bombing of the home of [redacted] Gaffney, South Carolina, November 19, 1957.

On Tuesday night, November 19, 1957, several sticks of dynamite exploded in the yard of the home of [redacted] Gaffney, South Carolina. It was estimated that about three sticks of dynamite were used in the blast. The dynamite was placed near a window of the house and was set off with a lighted fuse. [redacted]

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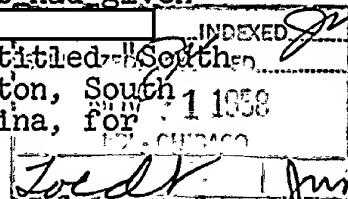
[redacted] All together twelve sticks of dynamite were found at the scene and, including the three believed to have been used in the blast, there would have been a total of about fifteen sticks of dynamite.

[redacted] were implicated in the above bombing. On January 16, 1958, a safety fuse was found in the garage of [redacted]. Ninety-six sticks of Austin Diamond brand 60 percent dynamite was found buried in [redacted] garage. In a chicken house near the garage twelve electric dynamite caps and three feet of fuse were found. [redacted] furnished a signed statement admitting his participation in the bombing.

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Prior to the bombing, newspapers had given wide publicity to the fact that [redacted] was the author of an article entitled "South Carolinians Speak." She is a native of Charleston, South Carolina, but has lived in Gaffney, South Carolina, for [redacted] 1958

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SV 62-824

thirty-one years. The only apparent motive for the bombing was in protest of the article referred to above.

All subjects, with the exception of admitted membership in the Klan, according to SCLED reports.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (98-1890)

DATE://-3-58

FROM : SA

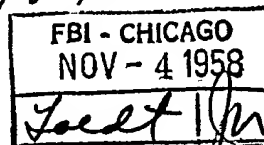
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SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
IN SOUTHERN COMMUNITIES,
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel to all offices 10/16/58. This airtel set forth a list of fourteen organizations, together with their respective office of origin. The Bureau instructed each office of origin of the groups listed in this airtel to launch an immediate investigation to determine whether these groups could be connected in any way with any of the bombings which have occurred since January 1, 1957. All offices, except the offices of origin in the groups listed, should search their files for information concerning these groups and promptly furnish such information where not previously done to the Bureau and the offices of origin. The organizations and their office of origin (and Chicago file numbers where known) are as follows:

Organization	Office of Origin	Chicago File No.
American Committee for the Advancement of Western Culture	New York	105-1384
Christian Anti-Jewish Party	Atlanta	100-26824
Christian Educational Association of Union, New Jersey	Newark	105-2503
Christian Nationalist Crusade, aka. Christian Nationalist Party of America	Los Angeles	105-262
Christian Patriots Crusade, aka. American Christian Patriots Party	Chicago	105-3802

LOB:NCS
(15)



CG 98-1890

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Office of Origin</u>	<u>Chicago File No.</u>
Confederate Underground	Atlanta	
National Citizens Protective Association	St. Louis	105-1334
National Renaissance Party	New York	105-1493
National States Rights Party	Indianapolis	105-4630
Nationalist Party, aka. United States Nationalist Party	New York	
Nationalist Conservative Party	Chicago	105-2790
Silver Shirt Legion of America	Indianapolis	65-54; 61-222; 49-1043; 65-47
White Citizens Council of the District of Columbia; aka. Washington White Citizens Council	Washington Field	105-3677
"Williams Intelligence Summary"	Los Angeles	

All agents who receive a copy of this memo are requested to review the case assigned to them and submit a memo by November 5, 1958, regarding their review.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
NOVEMBER 25, 1958

98-1890

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Set forth below is information concerning incidents
which occurred in Chicago, Illinois.

February 14, 1958

On November 18, 1958, Lieutenant [redacted] Bomb Squad, Chicago Police Department, advised that on February 14, 1958, a "bomb" was exploded in the open in the vicinity of a Negro residence in a predominantly white neighborhood on Chicago's South Side. He stated that this explosion was set by two juvenile pranksters, and that the device consisted of smokeless powder which was obtained from shotgun shells and placed in a short open length of galvanized pipe, ignited by a fuse and thrown. Total damage consisted of two broken windows. This incident was regarded by police as a prank with no racial or religious prejudice, and no prosecution was initiated.

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July 12, 1958

On July 12, 1958, the automobile of [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, was destroyed by fire. Lieutenant [redacted] Bomb Squad, Chicago Police Department, advised on November 18, 1958, that he could find no report in Chicago Police Department files concerning that incident, but did recall that no explosives were used. He stated that in this instance a "Molotov cocktail", consisting of a glass bottle filled with naphtha, was ignited and thrown against the automobile to set fire to it. [redacted] had no recollection of any apprehensions or prosecutions in this matter.

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1-Bureau (62-245) (REGISTERED)
2-Each Continental Office (REGISTERED)
2-Chicago
JOHN W. TOEDT:NCS *tw*
(104)

98-1890-602

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 11/25/58

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

Re Bu
SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED
BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel to Albany and all continental offices
dated October 23, 1958.

2-Bureau (Encls. 4)(REGISTERED)	2-Norfolk (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Albany (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Oklahoma City (Encls. 2)(RM)
2-Albuquerque (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Omaha (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Atlanta (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Philadelphia (Encls. 2)(RM)
2-Baltimore (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Phoenix (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Birmingham (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Pittsburgh (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Boston (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Portland (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Buffalo (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Richmond (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Butte (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-St. Louis (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Charlotte (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Salt Lake City (Encls. 2)(RM)
2-Cincinnati (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-San Antonio (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Cleveland (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-San Diego (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Dallas (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-San Francisco (Encls. 2)
2-Denver (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	(REGISTERED)
2-Detroit (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Savannah (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-El Paso (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Seattle (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Houston (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Springfield (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Indianapolis (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-WFO (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)
2-Jacksonville (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	2-Chicago
2-Kansas City (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-Knoxville (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-Little Rock (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-Los Angeles (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-Louisville (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-Memphis (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-Miami (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-Milwaukee (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-Minneapolis (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-Mobile (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-Newark (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-New Haven (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-New Orleans (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	
2-New York (Encls. 2)(REGISTERED)	

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98-1890-161

CG 98-1890

In accordance with Bureau instructions, there are enclosed herewith to the Bureau four copies and to all continental offices two copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding incidents in Chicago, Illinois, on February 14, 1958, and July 12, 1958.

Contact with logical sources and informants of the Chicago Office reveals no additional information concerning the bombings or attempted bombings as set forth in referenced Bureau airtel.

A canvass of sources and informants is currently being conducted relative to the availability and willingness of any of those individuals to travel to the South to make inquiry or develop information in such incidents.

According to Lieutenant [redacted] Chicago Police Department Bomb Squad, he has no knowledge of any bonafide bombs having been exploded in the Chicago area during the pertinent period. He pointed out that the February 14, 1958, explosion was attributed to juveniles and did not occur in a building, and that the July 12, 1958, incident was not a bomb but a naphtha filled bottle which was ignited and broken against an automobile, resulting in a fire with no explosion. He related that some isolated incidents have occurred involving juveniles and small explosions, but that all of these have been pranks without any racial, religious or "hate" implications. [redacted] also stated that to date he has been unable to find any written reports which may have been made in Chicago Police Department files concerning the February 14, 1958, and July 12, 1958, incidents. Chicago Police Department files were negative concerning any of the other incidents listed in referenced airtel. [redacted] stated there are no particular suspects known to the Chicago Police Department who would be considered in connection with any bombings in this area, and the only known incidents to date apparently have not been connected in any manner.

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In addition to the Chicago Police Department Bomb Squad, liaison has also been established with the Fire Prevention Bureau, City of Chicago Fire Department, and the Office of Corporation Counsel, City of Chicago, in order that this office will be notified of any information coming to their attention concerning any future bombings in this area. In neither of the latter agencies was there any knowledge of the past use of explosives during the pertinent period. It was determined that there is no agency of the Cook County Administration which is primarily concerned with incidents of this nature. Likewise, none of the police departments in the adjoining suburban areas of Chicago have a bomb squad and the Chicago Police Department lends assistance to them when requested.

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

11/28/58

REW
SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

for
BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel 11/17/58.

Following is progress of the Chicago Office as of November 25, 1958, in captioned matter:

The identities of racial extremists, groups and individuals in the Chicago area have been established and the Bureau advised. Active investigations have been initiated concerning each such group and individual with the current status of each following:

Nationalist Conservative Party (NCP)
Bufile 105-39508

Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith, Chicago, Illinois, advised that the Nationalist Conservative Party, using the address 6250 North Wayne Street, Chicago, and Route 1, Huntley, Illinois, has no active membership and since the spring of 1956 has been inactive.

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Mrs. WILLIAM B. WERNECKE has advised that the NCP was a one man organization formed by her husband, WILLIAM B. WERNECKE, and that the organization has been defunct for some time.

A closing report concerning the NCP is presently in dictation. All future information concerning the activities of WILLIAM B. WERNECKE, including information concerning the NCP, will be included in investigative reports on WERNECKE now being prepared.

WILLIAM B. WERNECKE
Bufile 61-8118

WERNECKE resides at 6250 North Wayne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and operates a farm at Huntley, Illinois. Sources close to WERNECKE have been developed who furnish information concerning his present activities. He reportedly

2-Bureau
1-Chicago
JWT:NCS
(3) *for*

98-1890-62

CG 98-1890

has capabilities to incite others to violence but lacks courage to personally take part in extremist activities. He reportedly is acquainted with the use of explosives, is an avid gun collector and has instructed others in the use of explosives. Descriptive data concerning WERNECKE and the automobile he drives has been obtained. An FD-9 has been submitted, and a report is in preparation.

Christian Patriots Crusade (CPC)

The Christian Patriots Crusade is a one man organization operated by FORREST ALLEN MANN, Hinsdale, Illinois. This organization has no members and has held no meetings, its main function being the publishing of "The Revere." This publication has been described as violently anti-Semitic and anti-Negro and appears to be pro-Fascist in nature. Liaison is currently being maintained with the Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith, Chicago, Illinois, and a source has been established in the vicinity of MANN's residence, Hinsdale, Illinois. Contact has been made with the printer of "The Revere" and with the Hinsdale, Illinois, Police Department. All of the above have been alerted should further information come to their attention.

The Hinsdale Police Department has advised that they have arrangements with the Illinois Bell Telephone Company to monitor all phone calls received at the MANN residence.

A closing report in this matter is in dictation and additional information concerning this organization will be reported in reports on MANN.

FORREST ALLEN MANN, Jr.
Bufile 62-103354

MANN resides with his parents at 841 South County Line Road, Hinsdale, Illinois, and is unemployed, except in the publication of "The Revere."

CG 98-1890

Credit and criminal checks have been completed, an FD-9 has been submitted and descriptive data concerning MANN and the automobile he drives has been obtained. The Anti-Defamation League, a neighbor, the printer of "The Revere" and the Hinsdale, Illinois, Police Department have been alerted. The Hinsdale Police Department has advised that they have arrangements with the Illinois Bell Telephone Company to monitor all calls received at the MANN residence.

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS
Bufile 105-15727

This individual presently resides at 2239 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. His residence and the fact that he is unemployed have been established, and background information has been obtained including descriptive data concerning his automobile. A neighborhood contact has been established, an FD-9 has been submitted and an indices search conducted.

MAYNARD (MAX) NELSEN

This individual presently resides at 114 Morgan Lane, Hoffman Estates, Roselle, Illinois. He has been observed, his employment has been verified, his residence has been established, and a neighborhood source has been developed. An indices search has been completed, credit and criminal checks have been made, and an FD-9 submitted to the Bureau.

MATTHIAS KOEHL

KOEHL resides at 2239 North Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, with EUSTACE MULLINS and is unemployed. A neighborhood source has been established. KOEHL does not own an automobile but uses an automobile owned by MULLINS, descriptive and license data of same having been obtained. A photographic surveillance was conducted on this subject at his residence on November 12, 17, 18 and 19, 1958. Credit and criminal checks have been conducted, indices of the Chicago Office searched, and a correlation memo prepared. An FD-9 has been submitted to the Bureau and leads have been set forth to the Milwaukee Office, which was office of origin in a previous Sedition case involving this subject.

CG 98-1890

JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS

This individual resides at 805 68th Street, Chicago, Illinois. His residence has been verified and a neighborhood source established. The subject, who is unemployed and in poor health, has been observed. No recorded background data obtained to date. An FD-9 has been submitted.

Responsible and alternate agents have been designated for the development of additional background information on each of the above subjects. The Nationalist Conservative Party and the Christian Patriots Crusade, which were listed with Chicago as origin in Bureau airtel dated October 16, 1958, are as reported above both one man organizations concerning which closing reports are being submitted. Investigation has failed to establish that these organizations or the individuals operating them have been connected with any bombings occurring since January 1, 1957. A search of Chicago files for pertinent information concerning the other organizations listed in that airtel has been conducted, and no such information was located which had not previously been furnished to the Bureau and the offices of origin.

Likewise, a review of Chicago files and contact with logical informants and sources have been made negatively for any information concerning the identities of individuals who may have had any connection with or knowledge of any bombings occurring since January 1, 1957, including the 93 bombings as enumerated in Bureau airtel dated October 23, 1958. These sources have been alerted to promptly report any pertinent information and the availability of those informants and sources to travel South to develop information in the above bombings is presently being determined.

All available details concerning the two explosions listed as having occurred in Chicago have been furnished the Bureau by letterhead memorandum.

Instructions and assignments, such as enumerated in Bureau airtel dated October 22, 1958, are being directed to personnel of the Chicago Office. A control file has been established and progress reports will be made to the Bureau at thirty day intervals.

F B I

Date: November 28, 1958

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel 11/17/58.

In addition to instructions contained in referenced airtel each office will when local authorities or other agencies identify the anonymous caller in a bomb threat situation, contact the particular agency and determine the techniques and methods used in solving the case. This information must then be forwarded to the Bureau by letter under the caption of the school, church, etc., affected within five days after receipt of information by your office that subject has been identified.

You are instructed to be alert to unusual techniques in solving these matters and furnish details promptly to the Bureau.

2 - All Continental Offices

98-1890 - 63

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Loedl *gm*

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

LS 62-989

Louisville, Kentucky
November 19, 1958

RE: Shotgun Blasts into
Asbury Theological Seminary
Wilmore, Kentucky 9/23/58.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following was obtained from a report of the Kentucky State Police, case number H-6811 concerning shotgun blasts fired into Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky, on September 23, 1958:

At approximately 3 A. M. September 23, 1958, five shotgun blasts were fired from an automobile into the front of the Administration Building of the Asbury Theological Seminary. No injuries resulted from the shots and the damage to the building was estimated at approximately \$45.

[redacted] a white male, 22 years of age. [redacted] Wilmore, Kentucky, [redacted] a white male, [redacted] Wilmore, Kentucky, a member of the U. S. Marine Corps were considered suspects in this shooting. [redacted] deny any participation in the shooting and [redacted] claimed he and [redacted] departed from Wilmore, Kentucky at 3 A. M., September 23, 1958, en route to Charlestown, Indiana. A polygraph examination afforded [redacted] on October 1, 1958, by the Kentucky State Police indicated [redacted] was telling the truth when he denied any knowledge of the shooting. No polygraph examination was afforded [redacted] and investigation established he and [redacted] were together on the night of the shooting.

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The motive for the shooting was believed to be related to the integration of the Seminary which had enrolled two colored students. On September 18, 1958, an automobile containing three white youths passed the colored students and cursed them several times. The colored students entered the Administration Building of the Seminary. A few minutes later five white youths entered this building and inquired whether any "niggers" were registered at the Seminary. When

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FBI - LOUISVILLE	

Lauff *JW*

98-1890-64

informed there were. the spokesman of the group, reported to be [] went into the room where two colored students were at prayer and remained five minutes. On 9/23/58 [] readily admitted to the Kentucky State Police that he was in the Administration Building of the Seminary on 9/18/58 but said he and the other youths with him went into the building only as a matter of curiosity.

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Property of FBI, This memorandum and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

98-1890-23
Central File

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245) Date: 11/19/58

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (62-989)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS, ~~IN SOUTHERN~~
RACIAL MATTERS. ~~COMMUNITIES~~

Re Louisville letter to Bureau dated 10/31/58 advising efforts were being made to obtain a summary of the investigation conducted by the Kentucky State Police concerning shotgun blasts fired into the Asbury Theological Seminary, Wilmore, Kentucky, on 9/23/58. This summary has now been obtained and enclosed for the Bureau and all offices are two copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information concerning these blasts.

2-Bureau (62-245) (Encls. 2)
2-All Continental Offices (Encls. 2) *ff Chicago*
2-Louisville (62-989) (44-200)
WLW:cbm
(104)

98-1890-644

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NOV 21 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

November 24, 1958

BOMBING OF LIBRARY, ST. ANN'S CONVENT
AND SCHOOL, JEFFERSON AVENUE AND POND
STREET, BRISTOL, PA., 9/14/57
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Philadelphia Inquirer, September 15, 1957, Final Edition, Section B, Page 1, Column 8, carried an article entitled "Nuns Routed, School Fired by 'Molotov' Bomb." This article reflected that a homemade incendiary bomb set fire to St. Ann's Convent and School in Bristol, Pa., located on Jefferson Avenue near Pond Street, shortly before 1:00 a.m., September 14, 1957.

The bomb, known as a "Molotov cocktail," consisted of a milk bottle filled with gasoline and a cotton like fuse glued to its side. It exploded in the ground floor library of the four story building.

Firemen quickly extinguished the blaze, which caused minor damage to the walls and ceiling. Fragments of the bottle were found scattered in the room.

Bristol Borough Fire Chief CLIFFORD HAGERMAN stated that the flames were quelled before they could reach a second gasoline filled bottle some three feet from the source of the blaze. The bottle was uncapped and contained no fuse.

Detective VINCENT FARAGALLI of Bristol Borough said the arsonist entered the building through an unlocked library window after climbing an outside fire escape.

FARAGALLI linked the blaze with the August 9th fire set at the Corco Chemical Plant, two blocks away, with damage estimated at \$40,000. State Police were called into the probe.

98-1890-65

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FBI - PHILADELPHIA	

Loedt Just

On November 3, 1958, Chief (formerly detective)
VINCENT FARAGALLI, Bristol Borough, Pa., advised SA NOAH R.
BASS that no suspects had been developed in connection with
instant case.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and
neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the
agency to which loaned.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

DATE: NOV 28 1958

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-4088)

98-1890-23
Control file

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS, *In Southern Communities*
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBua irtel, 10/23/58.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a letter-head memorandum concerning a bombing which occurred in the Philadelphia Division since 1/1/57.

Copies of the memorandum are being transmitted to all continental offices.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls - 4) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - All Continental Offices including Alaska (REGISTERED MAIL)
4 - Philadelphia
 (2 - 105-4088)
 (2 - 105-4090)

OLB:mc hr.
(108)

Chicago

100-44110-100
SEARCHED *[initials]* INDEXED *[initials]*
SERIALIZED *[initials]* FILED *[initials]*
DEC 4 1958
FBI - CHICAGO
Zarek *[initials]*

FBI

Date: December 2, 1958

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via Airtel _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Albany

From: Director, FBI

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel to all continental offices dated 11-17-58.

Letterhead memoranda being submitted concerning bomb threats reflects failure by several offices to follow instructions as set forth in reBuairtel. These are enumerated as follows: (1) failure to include in the letterhead memorandum time, date, and name of individual advised in local office of military intelligence; (2) failure to submit original and seven copies of letterhead memorandum; (3) teletypes reflecting receipt of threat do not set forth that local military agency was advised and memorandum follows; (4) failure to submit letterhead memorandum where threat involves no apparent racial tension. In this connection all bomb threats must be submitted per instructions in reBuairtel 11-17-58, whether there is apparent racial aspect or not; (5) some offices are advising Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC), Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) and Office of Special Investigations (OSI). It is only necessary to advise CIC (military intelligence). However, in the event a military installation is involved the additional branch should be advised if applicable.

All bomb threats must be handled in strict accordance with Bureau instructions and failure to follow these instructions will necessitate explanations for failure to properly comply.

2 - All continental offices

98-1890-66

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FBI - CHICAGO	

Dolan
Loftis

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

12-10-58

Pamphlet entitled
for Oct-November
No. 4

"Facts"
1958. Vol 13,



98-1890-67

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FBI - NEW YORK	

D

Date Received 12-2-58

From [redacted]
(Name of contributor)

[redacted]

(Address of contributor)

By SP [redacted]
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned Yes ()
No (X)

Description: Temple's entitled
"Fact" for Oct - Nov. 1958 Vol 13, No 4

File No. 99-1890-67

b6
b7C

FACTS

October-November, 1958

Vol. 13, No. 4

Anti-Semitism In The South The Bombings

Published by
THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

Anti-Semitism In The South

[Reports on anti-Semitism in the South have been voluminous in recent weeks. The subject has inspired banner headlines in the daily press, has helped fill the pages of national weeklies and has aroused extensive comment, both public and private. The intense public interest in the situation calls for some detailed estimate of the weight and seriousness of the problem of anti-Semitism in the South.]

The continuing tension over the issue of school desegregation has provided a rare opportunity for effective anti-Jewish incitement in the South today. The issues of desegregation may give the anti-Semite his cue for operating, but they are only part of his real concern. His activities are sometimes more anti-Semitic than anti-Negro. A central propaganda theme is that the "communist-Jew" is behind the drive for integration, the cause of all social upheavals.

The volume and nature of the anti-Semite's material in use in the South today lead to these conclusions: it can no longer be maintained that the South is less affected by organized anti-Semitism than any other section of the country. The situation in the South has also changed the whole picture of organized anti-Semitism in the United States, which until recently had been steadily fading from the American scene.

For some years now, anti-Semitic organizations had been developing a furtive character in the United States. Actually, organized anti-Semitism seemed by and large to have gone underground. But in the South now, at public meetings conducted by John Kasper, expressions of anti-Semitism are raucous and violent. The campaign by Crommelin over television was marked by a similar intemperance toward Jews.

Nevertheless, the more extreme anti-Semitic utterances and activities in the South have been condemned by the great bulk of the Southern press and by most Southerners. Although in the charged atmosphere of the South today, the professional anti-Semite has found a receptive ear for his shrill and persistent propaganda, it is difficult at present to assess accurately the impact of this propaganda on the minds of Southern Christians, traditionally tolerant and hospitable to Jews in their midst. At this

point there is no evidence of any widespread acceptance in the South of the anti-Semitism which is being peddled by professional anti-Jewish agitators.

One can forecast, however, that a strong revulsion will sooner or later set in among the people of the South against the element of lawlessness espoused by such extremist groups as the National States Rights Party, the Knights of the White Camelia and Kasper's Seaboard Citizens Council.

This was the South's ultimate reaction to the violence of the Ku Klux Klan, which has now become essentially a fragmented gutter-type movement consisting of small bands of men with little leadership. A dwindling group, the Klan's only unit of any cohesive strength is headed by Eldon Edwards with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. Many KKK adherents have joined the organizations led by Kasper and Fields, giving additional support to the potential for violence and lawlessness. But evidence of the South's deepening revulsion against lawlessness is beginning to emerge more and more clearly.

National States Rights Party

The increase of anti-Semitic activity in the South during the past six or more months has come principally from a number of extremist groups who are working in close cooperation. The blatant and militant character of these groups is embodied in such of their leaders as John Kasper and retired Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin, two notorious anti-Semitic rabble rousers.

Prominent among them is the newly constituted, so-called National States Rights Party, whose leadership includes many anti-Semites of long standing, such as Edward R. Fields of Louisville, Kentucky, Matt Koehl of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Arthur Cole of LaFollette, Tennessee.

National officers of the group are Arthur B. Cole, chairman; Mrs. Peter Cowan, vice-chairman; Ned Dupes, secretary-treasurer; Matt Koehl, organizer. National headquarters is listed as "Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana."

At a National States Rights Party convention in Louisville, Kentucky, last summer (August 30-31) the delegates voted to draft Admiral Crommelin as their candidate for President of the United States in the 1960 election. Millard Grubbs, head of the Kentucky White Citizens Council, was named as party candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

On hand were about 100 convention delegates from some 18 states who gave their principal speaker, John Kasper, a rousing ovation. His address was largely directed against the Jews and the "Jew press". He predicted that a time would come when by law Jews would be restricted in their activities, and their identification as an "alien" group would be clearly marked by statute.

He exhorted the delegates to "step up" their political activity and organize every precinct and county, to knock on every door and tell people personally "what is going on," because they will never find out in "this dirty Jew press."

Kasper told his listeners that he once thought all problems would be solved if every "nigger" would kill a

"kike," which he claimed was the reason he fraternized with Negroes while in New York. But he said he had overestimated "the nigger mind."

After identifying what he termed "international Jewry" with "Communism," Kasper linked the Jews with "the dope rackets" and declared that they were also behind the "radical labor unions" and integration. He added that the Jews control Congress, as well as "Ike the Kike" Eisenhower and that "horrible bunch of crooks" that are on the Supreme Court. He said that when the Jews are "knocked down" there will no longer be a Negro problem—"that's for sure."

Kasper was introduced by the previous speaker, Joseph Beauharnais of Chicago, former head of the racist, anti-Semitic "White Circle League".

Beauharnais was vigorously applauded when he noted that Hitler started out alone in his fight against the Jews. He told how Hitler slowly built up his strength until he was finally able to tell Hindenberg to "step aside." He urged the use of Hitler methods to gain power in the United States and that the States Rights Party work to secure seats in Congress, then grasp control and overthrow the present form of government. He also stressed that by doing away with the Jews one would be doing away with the "niggers".

Also among those who addressed the convention was Peter Xavier of Dayton, Ohio, an anti-Semitic writer of many years; and a frequent contributor to such anti-Jewish publications as "Women's Voice," and "The Dayton Independent".

Early in the meeting, the convention delegates rose to give the pledge of allegiance to the flag. Many of them gave a stiff-arm, heil-Hitler salute.

"The Thunderbolt"

The National States Rights Party came into being some time last spring when the United White Party was merged with various so-called states rights parties. Most of the top leadership of the United White Party, such as Arthur Cole, Matt Koehl and Edward R. Fields, took command of the National States Rights group. James Bagwell, former head of the National Ku Klux Klan of South Carolina, became chairman of the National States Rights unit in that state, taking with him some of his former KKK followers. Bagwell dissolved his KKK organization last January to become vice-president of the United White Party.

The official publication of the National States Rights Party is "The Thunderbolt", whose masthead is identical with the publication of the old "Columbians," a now defunct Atlanta storm-troop-type organization which was active in 1946-47.

As part of their membership, National States Rights

Party adherents also receive the "White Sentinel," which is published by the "National Citizens Protective Association" of St. Louis, Missouri, and "The Virginian," published in Newport News, Virginia.

In its October issue, "The Thunderbolt" listed the names of various state chairmen of the National States Rights Party. Among them are Reverend Dale J. Benjamin—Oregon; Joe C. Bryant (former KKK organizer)—North Carolina; Don Hensley—Illinois; Mrs. Edna Cowan (organizer)—Indiana; C. M. Baxter—Washington; F. Allen Mann—Illinois; Mrs. Dolores Fields—Kentucky; and Kenneth Chester Griffin—Georgia.

F. Allen Mann, head of the Illinois unit, recently told the New York Post (Oct. 15, '58) that his group had a "nucleus" of between 35 and 60 members, who meet secretly. "But," he added, "if things continue to move as they have recently, we soon will be openly accepting new members."

The New York Post quoted Mann as saying that the aim of his party is the destruction of the Jewish conspiracy. . . . The Jews are out to destroy the white race and all Christendom, for that matter. They are about to put America in chains . . . Only when the Jews are afraid to appear in the streets will we be able to keep them in check."

Kenneth Chester Griffin, head of the National States Rights Party unit in Georgia, was arrested last July when he and four others, carrying anti-Semitic signs, tried to picket the offices of the Atlanta Journal and Constitution. The four men with Griffin, who is an auditor in the Georgia State Income Tax Division, were Luther King Corley, George M. Bright, Phillip Luther Wilson and Billy Branham, all from Atlanta. The five men were sentenced to 30 days at Atlanta's Prison Farm. (Two of the men, Griffin and Bright, have been indicted in connection with the bombing of the Temple in Atlanta.)

According to the Atlanta Journal-Constitution (July 30), police reported that several of the group had indicated that the picketing was decided upon at a meeting of Atlanta adherents of the National States Rights Party.

Police officials said they found minutes of the meeting which opened with the following prayer: "Our heavenly father, we beseech thee to know that we will fight this battle to our last ounce of energy and to the enemy's last drop of blood. Amen."

Police said "each of the arrested persons was carrying a sign that was very derogatory to the Jewish people and we felt that to allow this to continue could be very detrimental to the peace, good order and dignity of the city."

The signs read: "Constitution and Journal Distort News, Suppress Facts"; "Jewish Controlled Press Lies About Middle East"; "Nasser Outlawed the Communists and Jailed his Reds, But Your Jewish Press lies That The Arabs are Reds".

is a periodic report by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

Officers: Henry Edward Schultz, chairman; Meier Steinbrink, honorary chairman; Barney Balaban, A. G. Ballenger, Herbert H. Lehman, Leon Lowenstein, William Sachs, Benjamin Samuels, Melvin H. Schlesinger, Jesse Steinhart, honorary vice-chairmen; Joseph Cohen, Jefferson E. Peyser, Max J. Schneider, vice-chairmen; Benjamin Greenberg, treasurer; Herbert Levy, secretary; Benjamin R. Epstein, national director; Bernard Nath, chairman, executive committee; Paul H. Sampliner, vice-chairman, executive committee; Philip M. Klutznick, president, B'nai B'rith; Maurice Bisgyer, executive vice-president, B'nai B'rith; David A. Rose, chairman of Civil Rights Committee; Arnold Forster, Civil Rights Director.

Edited by Milton Ellerlin, Director Fact Finding Dept.; Harold Berman, associate editor.
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Funds for the work of the Anti-Defamation League are raised through the Joint Defense Appeal.



The anti-Semitic placards carried the signature of the "National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination," a newly formed group reportedly led by George Lincoln Rockwell of Alexandria, Virginia. This group was involved in the picketing of the White House and the Louisville-Courier in July.

On July 27, Mrs. Edna Cowan, National States Rights Party organizer in Indiana, was arrested for passing out anti-Semitic handbills in front of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times building and placing them on automobile windshields without permits, in violation of city ordinances. Arrested with Mrs. Cowan was a Miss Morris, who was also charged with vagrancy. The two women were arrested during a demonstration in which three teenage pickets paraded with signs urging the United States not to "fight another war to save the Jews." Mrs. Cowan said the group represented the "National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination."

Also on July 27, a group of eight with anti-Semitic placards paraded for about an hour in front of the White House. They had appeared earlier in Washington's Chevy Chase area and in Arlington where they distributed anti-Jewish handbills calling for mass demonstrations in front of the White House and the Israeli and Soviet Embassies. The handbills carried the label of the "National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination." The group failed to attract much public attention.

The White House was also picketed in 1954 by members of a group called the "Christian Anti-Jewish Party," which was active in the late 40's and early 50's. It was headed by Jesse B. Stoner of Atlanta, and Edward R. Fields, current leader of the National States Rights Party.

Leading Agitators

Beside the National States Rights Party and the "National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination," two extremist groups now very active in the South are Bill Hendrix' Knights of the White Camelia, and John Kasper's Seaboard White Citizens Council. Kasper's outfit, notwithstanding its name, is not connected with the organized citizens council movement.

These groups are not linked in any formal alliance, but have close working ties with each other and a number of others, and are led and guided by a dozen or more experienced professional anti-Semitic agitators. The following is a list of some of the leading agitators on the Southern scene:

1. John Kasper—Seaboard White Citizens Council, Washington, D.C. Kasper travels widely throughout the South.

2. John G. Crommelin—Wetumpka, Alabama. He has a close association with Kasper and other agitators and has shared the speaker's platform with them. Crommelin has used his former rank and association with the Navy to help his promotion of anti-Semitism.

3. Edward Fields—Louisville, Kentucky. He is one of the main moving spirits and organizational mainsprings of the National States Rights Party. He brings to his role a long background of anti-Semitic activity and a wide network of associations among leading anti-Semitic extremists, organizations and publications. His wide con-

tacts make the National States Rights Party a focal point for much of the anti-Semitic and extremist activity current in the South today and give the organization a significance out of proportion to its relatively small membership.

4. Bill Hendrix—Oldsmar, Florida. A veteran Florida KKK leader, leads reconstituted group, "Knights of the White Camelia." He travels widely throughout the South and Middle West.

5. Emory Burke—Atlanta, Georgia. He was a leader of the old "Columbians," and now maintains close ties with old associates such as Fields. He worked for Crommelin in his recent Democratic gubernatorial campaign in Alabama.

6. John Hamilton—St. Louis, Missouri. Former aide of Gerald K. Smith, Hamilton has long been identified with the "National Citizens Protective Association." He recently gave up the editorship of its publication, "The White Sentinel," due to legal difficulties involving a morals charge. He was acquitted and, according to reports, may still actively edit the publication. He has attended recent meetings with Kasper, Fields, Hendrix and Crommelin.

7. Millard Grubbs—Louisville, Kentucky. He is head of the Kentucky Citizens Councils and for a time has worked very closely with Kasper and Fields.

8. George Lincoln Rockwell—Alexandria, Virginia. He is a leader of the newly-formed "National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination" and reportedly has close ties with Fields, Crommelin and William Stephenson, editor of "The Virginian," anti-Semitic, pro-segregationist magazine.

9. William Stephenson—Newport News, Virginia, editor of "The Virginian".

10. Joseph Beauharnais—Chicago, Illinois. He is the former head of the defunct "White Circle League." A long-time racist and anti-Semitic activist, he is now linked with the National States Rights Party.

11. Peter Xavier—Dayton, Ohio. A veteran anti-Semitic writer who is now closely identified with the National States Rights Party.

12. Matt Koehl—Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He has a long record of anti-Semitic activity and is now listed as "national organizer" of the National States Rights Party. He has close ties with Kasper, Fields and Crommelin and has also been linked with the Chicago hatemongers, Eustace Mullins and Maynard O. Nelsen. Koehl reportedly assisted Crommelin in his recent political campaign in Alabama.

13. Maynard O. (Max) Nelsen—Chicago, Illinois. He is the founder of the so-called "Realpolitical Institute" and has had a long association with Fields, Mullins and Koehl. Like Fields, he maintains contact with James Madole of New York, leader of the "National Renaissance Party".

The White Citizens Councils

The White Citizens Councils have now become virtually a single South-wide movement. A national citizens council convention was held last August in Montgomery, Alabama. Roy Harris, publisher of the Augusta Courier, was elected president by delegates from ten Southern

states. The councils' general headquarters in Jackson, Mississippi, appears to be well-organized and financed.

The various council chapters maintain a large degree of autonomy and exhibit widely divergent attitudes toward Jews. In one area, a council may avoid anti-Semitism completely, while in another the councils may distribute the most blatant type of anti-Semitic material. In still others, evidence of anti-Semitism may be found only in what council leaders or members may express orally.

Nevertheless, the traffic in hate literature by citizens council members has been considerable*; and on the national level, W.C.C. Executive Secretary Robert Patterson warned recently that the Jews should stay out of the struggle over school integration. In a letter to Senator Jacob Javits of New York, Patterson in effect blamed the Jews themselves for the increase of anti-Semitism in the South.

Anti-Semitic Literature

Even in the initial stages of their organized activities, the various segregationist groups in the South and border states, including the White Citizens Councils, have used anti-Semitic literature in their propaganda.

As early as August 31, 1954, W.C.C. Executive Secretary Patterson urged in a circular letter that council members read certain literature "pushing the anti-segregation issue". His list of recommended reading contained 35 items, 20 of which were anti-Semitic.

The use of anti-Semitic materials has since become a widespread practice by some council units and by various extremist groups. In his political campaign in Alabama, Crommelin made extensive use of Conde McGinley's *Common Sense* and materials of Gerald K. Smith.

The most violent anti-Semitic material finding its way into the Southern states comes from the North and West. Three periodicals published outside of the South which have had a noticeable impact in Southern areas of tension are Frank Britton's "The American Nationalist," published in Inglewood, California; McGinley's "Common Sense," produced in Union, New Jersey, and "The White Sentinel," issued in St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1955, Frank L. Britton, publisher of "The American Nationalist," was denounced by the California American Legion as "an obscene professional bigot and supporter of such professional hate mongers as Gerald L. K. Smith and Robert Williams." Great quantities of "The American Nationalist," and offset broadside tracts published by it have been distributed all over the South by various citizens council units.

"Common Sense" and its publisher McGinley have been condemned by a Congressional committee and by units of the American Legion and by civic and religious organizations. In a report, the House Committee on Un-American Activities said that "anti-Semitism is the chief stock in trade of *Common Sense* which now distortedly defines Communism as 'a false face for Judaism' . . . it is apparent that this publication represents a modern example of the racketeers who made a business out of un-American hate propaganda during the 1930's" (Dec. 7, 1954).

"The White Sentinel" has been widely distributed in

*See Facts, January 1956.

the South ever since the United States Supreme Court in 1954 barred public school segregation. The publication acquired some notoriety by its campaign for a boycott of nationally advertised products whose makers had allegedly contributed to organizations, such as the Urban League, which oppose segregation. The editor of "The White Sentinel" is now listed as Helen Wolf, a leader of the "National Citizens Protective Association." The publication was edited for many years by John Hamilton, founder of the N.C.P.A. The organization also publishes a clip sheet for Southern editors which is called the White American News Service (WANS).

Southern Publications

Also worthy of note are a number of widely distributed anti-Semitic publications which originate in the South or are published by pro-segregation groups in border states. The most important of these are:

"*The Virginian*," Newport News, Virginia. This was at one time published by the now defunct Virginia League, but it is now an independently operated pro-segregation and blatantly anti-Semitic publication. Its publisher is Lacey Jaffreys, its editor, William Stephenson, both still in their 20s.

"*Georgia Tribune*," Columbus, Georgia. This publication dates back to 1932, when it was issued under the name of "Trumpet". Through the years its publisher E. G. (Parson Jack) Johnston has been a staunch supporter of the Ku Klux Klan.

"*The Thunderbolt*," Jeffersonville, Indiana. This publication purports to be the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party." Its first issue of July 1958 recommended that John Crommelin be drafted for President in 1960.

"*Don Bell Report & Closer Up*," Palm Beach, Florida. Since the retirement of Upton Close, these newsletters are edited by his associate Don Bell, a former newsman. A few years ago he was discharged from a Tulsa, Oklahoma, radio station for recommending to listeners Gerald K. Smith literature.

Propaganda Excerpts

Most of the anti-Semitic slogans and propaganda circulating throughout the South, largely imported from the North, are tailored to fit current issues, to appeal to the emotions of Southerners disturbed, confused or aroused over school desegregation. These are typical:

"The right of self-government has been taken away from a sovereign state because of an erroneous decision made by the Supreme Court . . . under pressure of the Jew-financed NAACP."—Gerald K. Smith.

"Jewish obsession with race-mixing often (reaches) neurotic extremes . . . Jewish spokesmen tirelessly use the big lie in an effort to soften up white resistance to race mongrelization."—*The Virginian*.

"Communist Jewish conspiracy is plotting the overthrow of white-Christian mankind."—John Crommelin.

"Miami is the first battleground in Florida, and the enemy is a three-letter word, J-E-W."—Bill Hendrix.

In its October 1 issue, *Common Sense* says:

"Did you know our atomic energy program has been

under the command of Jews from the start.

"Did you know the NAACP has had for its president all along a Zionist Jew?

"The reason for the whole 'Civil Rights' controversy is not to help or protect the negroes. The negroes are simply an excuse and are being used as a cat paw to pave the way for Anti-semitic legislation (sic). Such legislation would make it a criminal offense to say anything against a Jew no matter how true it might be. This was one of the first things done in Russia when the Jew Bolsheviks took the country. Tens of thousands of Christians were sent to Siberian slave labor under the Russian Anti-semitic law."

The November issue of "The Thunderbolt" says that "The Jew, Arthur Spingarn, president of the N.A.A.C.P. has singled out Atlanta, Georgia, for the first victim for public school integration in the deep south next September."

According to the publication, Admiral Crommelin has been named trustee of a "Defend America Fund . . . to aid Nationalist victims of Jewish persecution".

The November issue also announces that the National States Rights Party "endorses William P. Gale for Governor of California on a write-in ticket. Mr. Gale is opposed to forced integration, and has gone into Federal Court and sworn out a warrant for the arrest of President Eisenhower for his illegal and un-constitutional use of troops against the people of Little Rock."

"Remember," the publication adds, "the Jew doesn't (sic) respect either Christ or Christmas, so for a truly Christian Holliday, buy your seasons gifts only from fellow Christians."

Methods of Distribution

There is no precise information on the quantity of anti-Jewish literature distributed by mail, or by hand, or by organizations in the South making bulk purchases. But it is believed that distribution by groups making bulk purchases from hate publishers accounts for most of the circulation.

Local citizens council units are known to make large bulk purchases for distribution to their membership. (About 55,000 copies of a pamphlet by Joseph Kamp have been shipped to a W.C.C. unit in Texas.) The National States Rights Party, as already noted, supplies the "White Sentinel" and "The Virginian" as free membership literature. Southern extremist groups and local citizens councils have also purchased bulk quantities of "Common Sense". Thousands were purchased for use by Crommelin in his campaign for Governor of Alabama.

Mail subscription to hate literature accounts for the next largest amount of distribution, while hand-to-hand circulation represents only a minor portion.

The Bombings

Between June 1, 1954 and October 12, 1958, there have been 83 bombings in the South, of which the seven bombings and attempted bombings of Jewish institutions were only one part. Aside from the sharp increase in the num-

ber of bombings which occurred in 1957 and 1958, a striking aspect revealed by an analysis of these incidents is the high degree of geographical concentration. Thus, a geographical analysis shows that 64 of the 83 bombing episodes were concentrated in only 19 communities situated in five states: Alabama—23; Tennessee—18; Georgia—12; North and South Carolina—11. Of the remaining 19 episodes, 14 were concentrated in only four communities: Miami-Miami Beach—2; Jacksonville—3; Beaumont, Texas—6; Norfolk, Virginia—3.

With regard to the bombings of Jewish institutions as such, several patterns seem to emerge. In all cases, an apparent attempt was made to avoid causing injury to human life, to time the explosions in such a way that they would only cause physical damage to property—with the evident intention of intimidating the Jewish communities.

Almost identical shopping bags were used to conceal the dynamite in Gastonia and Birmingham. It also appears that in all cases with the possible exception of Birmingham, the dynamite employed was of a common variety readily purchasable or easily stolen.

In Nashville, Miami, Jacksonville and Atlanta, telephone calls were placed to prominent individuals by anonymous persons identifying themselves as members of the "Confederate Underground". In each case, the caller indicated a familiarity with what had transpired before it was a matter of public knowledge. Finally, it is generally believed by police and other experts that one group of individuals is responsible for all of the bombings against Jewish institutions.

The similarity of the dynamitings would indicate that these bombings are part of a criminal conspiracy cutting across state lines. Furthermore, it is significant that in all the cities, except Nashville, where there have been bombings or attempted bombings of Jewish institutions, no efforts have yet been made to desegregate the schools. This would seem to indicate that these outrages have been the work of a group whose objectives and purposes are primarily anti-Semitic—or are at least as much anti-Semitic as anti-Negro and anti-integration.

The following is a chronological and factual account of the bombings and attempted bombings of Jewish institutions during the past year, from November 1957 to October 1958.

Charlotte, North Carolina

Temple Beth El in Charlotte, North Carolina, was the object of an attempted bombing on November 11, 1957. At 5:45 P.M. of that day, only a few minutes after a group of women engaged in synagogue activities had left the Temple, six sticks of dynamite with percussion caps were discovered at an outside corner of the building. The charge was encased in an aluminum type of receptacle. The fuse, about 14 feet long, had been lighted, but it fizzled out after the flame had traveled a few inches from the fuse. Police have engaged in careful investigatory work, but the case remains unsolved.

Gastonia, North Carolina

An abortive bombing of Gastonia's Temple Emanuel

was discovered by Gastonia police at dawn on February 9, 1958. A police car, cruising the city streets, pulled up to a side entrance of the Temple at 4:45 A.M., and policemen found a plastic zippered overnight case there. The case contained 30 sticks of dynamite and a fuse that had burned down to within one and one-half inches of the dynamite before going out.

Police officials, who launched an immediate investigation, expressed belief that this attempt was linked to the abortive dynamiting at Charlotte in November 1957, but no evidence of any substance was developed toward a solution of the case. The mayor, City Council, and other civic and religious leaders of the community expressed shock and indignation, and the City Council posted a reward of \$1000 for information leading to the conviction of the guilty persons.

Miami, Florida

At 2:30 A.M. on March 16, 1958, the school and recreation annex of Miami's Temple Beth-El was bombed by the detonation of an unknown quantity of dynamite. The explosion left a gaping hole in the concrete rear wall of the school. The explosive force was so great that it rocked the city's southwest side, and hurled a section of iron railing on the rear steps of the building a distance of 150 yards to the roof of a neighboring home. Damage was estimated at \$30,000.

Police investigation ascertained that the explosive charge had been wrapped in paper *yarmulkas* stolen from an outside storage bin. Within twenty minutes after the explosion occurred, and before details of the bombing could have become public knowledge, a telephone call was received from an anonymous person who clearly indicated familiarity with the details of the crime. Following this episode, there were a number of crank telephone calls threatening the destruction of similar buildings, including a Roman Catholic church. This latter call, in particular, resulted in the mobilization of elaborate police precautions which may have been sufficient to scare off the bombing threats.

The police probe was hampered by the fact that there is no statewide police agency in Florida which has the authority to assume overall jurisdiction of an investigation. The limitations thus imposed on the Miami police made it impossible for them to interrogate at least two logical suspects in the case, both of them known leaders of the Ku Klux Klan, who live in two different cities in the state. Similar jurisdictional considerations hindered the effective involvement of the State Attorney's office. Nevertheless, the Miami police entered upon a vigorous and energetic investigation which, however, has produced no results.

Community reaction in Miami was instantaneous and extensive. The crime was denounced in the strongest possible terms by both Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders, by a local radio station and a post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and by the two leading Miami newspapers, the *News* and the *Herald*. The *News* in posting a reward for information leading to a conviction of the culprits, declared that "every thinking man and woman in this community should have been jarred by the explosion . . ." And the *Herald*, in an editorial, branded

the dynamiting of Temple Beth-El "a disgraceful incident."

Nashville, Tennessee

The bombing of the Jewish Community Center in Nashville occurred at 8:07 P.M., Central Standard Time, on March 16, 1958. It is estimated that one to three sticks of dynamite had been placed outside the door which, upon being detonated, wrecked the west end of the building. A detonating wire was found at the west entrance to the building, and it was later discovered that the door had been jimmied open to insert the dynamite. No one was in the building at the time of the explosion, although just two hours before there was a large crowd of men, women and children participating in the Center's activities. The damage was estimated at \$6,000.

Within twenty minutes after the bombing, an anonymous caller telephoned the home of Rabbi William B. Silverman, rabbi of the Reform Temple in Nashville. Speaking to the rabbi's wife, he said: "We've just dynamited the Jewish Community Center. Next will be The Temple and next will be any other nigger-loving place or nigger-loving person in Nashville. And we're going to shoot down Judge Miller."

(Judge William E. Miller was the Federal District judge who earlier had ordered the desegregation of the Hattie Cotton grade school in Nashville. On September 10, 1957, this school was bombed, causing an estimated damage of \$100,000.)

Similar telephone calls were received at about the same time by Wally Westfield, a well-known reporter for the *Nashville Tennessean*, and by a United Press correspondent in Nashville. Westfield reported the caller's statement to him as follows: "This is the Confederate Underground speaking. We just blew up the Center of integrationists in Nashville. Now we're going after Judge Miller." A comparison of notes among the three recipients of the anonymous calls indicated that they were made by the same unidentified person, described as having a well-modulated, soft-spoken and educated voice.

The reaction in Nashville and the State of Tennessee was swift and indignant. There was vigorous and widespread condemnation of the crime—by Governor Frank Clement, by the mayor of Nashville, by innumerable ministerial associations and civic leaders, and in the editorial columns of the two Nashville newspapers. Rewards were offered by the State and the city and by the *Nashville Banner*, a leading newspaper. Average citizens seemed to take the bombings as a personal affront. The *Nashville Banner* and the *Nashville Tennessean* carried the story on their front pages for three days running. The *Banner* ran a front-page editorial whose title aptly summed up community reaction: "A Blot To Expunge."

The Nashville police have been utilizing their full resources to break the case, to no avail, however, thus far.

Jacksonville, Florida

In an apparently coordinated attack during the very early hours of April 27, 1958, a synagogue and a Negro school in Jacksonville were the targets of violence.

It was shortly after midnight that the Jewish Center

of Jacksonville—which contains both a synagogue and a community center—was bombed by nitroglycerine explosives. It was estimated that 12 sticks of dynamite had been detonated outside the Center. Within one-half hour, a similar explosion occurred in the arcade entrance-way to the James Weldon Johnson junior high school.

The damage to both institutions was minimal. The explosion at the Jewish Center broke the rear windows of the building, buckled the metal side of a nearby garage, and cracked windows in an adjacent apartment house.

Just before the explosion at the Center, a passerby saw an automobile stop nearby; a man got out hurriedly, walked to the building, returned immediately to his car, and drove away.

Shortly after the blasts, a man telephoned a former newspaperman in Jacksonville and said: "This is the Confederate Underground. We have just blown up a Jewish center of integration. Every segregationist in the South must go free. All integration must stop. Jews will not be allowed in Florida, except at Miami Beach. Jews outside of Miami Beach will die. This is General Ponce de Leon." The following morning, the local police questioned a suspect for several hours, but with no results.

Local civic reaction was not slow in coming. Governor Collins immediately issued a strong statement. The police gave quick and vigorous attention to the crime. Police guards were posted at synagogues and rabbis' homes, and Negro schools were being guarded by Negro policemen. The police also immediately called in Navy bomb-experts to aid in examining the scene of the explosion. Contributions from various sources in the community were posted as a reward for the apprehension of the culprits. And the *Jacksonville Journal* ran an editorial entitled, "End Of A Dream".

No arrests have been made, and the case remains unsolved.

Birmingham, Alabama

A similar attempt, apparently coordinated with the bombings in Jacksonville, fizzled out in Birmingham. On the morning of April 28, 1958, a zippered satchel containing 54 sticks of dynamite was discovered next to one of the walls of Temple Beth El in that city. The 25-foot fuse had been burned to within 18 inches of the explosive. It was evidently a heavy rain that had fallen during the night which extinguished the fuse. According to experts, the dynamite utilized in Birmingham had an unusually high nitroglycerine content, estimated at sixty percent. This would have been more than enough to demolish the entire building and much of the surrounding area.

The local civic response was one of shock and outrage. The Protestant Ministerial Association passed a resolution condemning the crime and offering a reward. The Governor of Alabama posted an official reward of \$2,000, and several other rewards were offered. A Federal judge sitting in Birmingham agreed to act as the local repository of all reward monies, which came to upward of \$10,000. The city's Chief of Police asked for the death penalty for dynamiting of religious institutions, whether occupied or empty. Both local newspapers published editorials condemning the attempted bombing.

As a result of the incident, several Birmingham synagogues decided to post private guards around religious institutions for a period of time after the abortive attempt. Lights were constructed on all sides of each of the buildings, to burn brightly through the night. In general, the Jewish community was not intimidated or hysterical, but it was angry.

To date, no arrests have been made, and the case is still open.

Atlanta, Georgia

In the early hours of Sunday, October 12—some time between 3:30 and 3:45 A.M.—a deafening explosion shattered The Temple of the Reform congregation in Atlanta. The blast was set off by 40 to 50 sticks of dynamite tied together to make a bomb and placed behind a concrete column at the side entrance to The Temple. A gaping hole was blasted in the wall. Damage was heavy and was put at \$200,000. No one was in the building at the time of the explosion.

Twenty minutes after the explosion, the Atlanta bureau of United Press International received a telephone call from a person who identified himself as "General Gordon of the Confederate Underground". The caller said, "We have just blown up The Temple". He added that other such incidents would follow. And he concluded: "This is the last empty building I'll blow up in Atlanta."

Police and legal authorities moved into action swiftly, spurred on perhaps by the knowledge that a nation-wide wave of revulsion had focussed attention on this latest outrage. The nation's indignation and shock were expressed by President Eisenhower, who interrupted a prepared speech in New York City that same Sunday afternoon to declare extemporaneously:

"We must all share in the feeling of horror that anyone should want to desecrate a place of religion, be it a chapel, a cathedral, a mosque, a church or a synagogue."

The President also directed FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover to report to him on developments in tracking down the criminals and solving the case. Later that week, at his regular news conference, the President cited a Justice Department report that "the efficiency of the Atlanta police force was of the highest order and, under Chief Jenkins, was doing the finest kind of work that they could possibly conceive of".

Civic, religious and political leaders, in and out of Atlanta, condemned the outrage in no uncertain terms. Governor Marvin Griffin of Georgia attacked the perpetrators of violence and said: "We will not have this sort of thing in Georgia." Ralph McGill, editor of *The Atlanta Constitution* and a leading spokesman for Southern moderates, saw the bombing as a sequel to defiance of Supreme Court integration orders. In an editorial he wrote:

"This is a harvest . . . of defiance of the courts and the encouragement of citizens to defy the law on the part of many Southern politicians . . . It is not possible to preach lawlessness and restrict it . . . Let it be understood that when leadership in high places . . . fails to support constituted authority, it opens the gates to all those who wish to take law into their hands."

Rewards were quickly offered for the arrest and conviction of the culprits: The State of Georgia offered the legal state limit of \$250; the city of Atlanta, \$1,000; the First National Bank of Atlanta, \$2,000; the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, \$5,000—a total of \$8,250.

Effective police action, stimulated by wide community support, the FBI cooperation, brought speedy results. Five suspects were rounded up and questioned on the first day of the investigation, and another one was arrested a few days thereafter. All of them have records of anti-Semitic activity and associations. The principal culprits have connections with such hate-organizations as the National States Rights Party, the Christian Anti-Jewish Party, and the National Committee To Free America from Jewish Domination.

On Tuesday, October 14, Atlanta police raided the homes of two of the suspects. There they found a spate of anti-Semitic literature and two letters which provided clues to the crime. One letter was an unsigned pencilled draft, threatening the city's Jewish community with a "terrifying experience". Police said the letter was written before the Temple bombing, but they could not determine whether it had actually been mailed. The police stated that the second letter indicated that the Atlanta group was "directly connected, probably financed and directed" from outside the state of Georgia. The letter had been mailed from Arlington, Virginia. Among other things, it referred to an "angel":

"We are finally beginning to do what we have all so long talked about, mostly thanks to one 'fat cat' . . . who is putting his dollars where his mouth is, God bless him."

It is now known that the Virginia letter-writer was George Lincoln Rockwell, an anti-Jewish pamphleteer who produces anti-Semitic literature in his own home and who has received substantial sums of money from Harold Noel Arrowsmith, a well-to-do anthropologist in Baltimore, Maryland.

On Friday, October 17, a grand jury indicted four of the original five suspects, and another one arrested the day before, on charges that they "with force and arms did willfully and maliciously injure and destroy a house

of worship known as The Temple . . . by using some explosive . . . which is to the jurors unknown." Conviction under Georgia law could carry the death penalty.

The five under indictment are: Wallace Allen, Robert A. Bowling, his brother Richard Bowling, George Michael Bright, Kenneth Chester Griffin.

The Bowling brothers, 26 and 25 years of age respectively, have been active in anti-Semitic work for approximately five years. Their first known activity of this sort was with the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. The Bowling boys reportedly took part in the picketing demonstration staged by this party in front of the White House in August 1954.

The interlocking nature of some of these organizations is readily demonstrated by the fact that Edward Fields, one of the leaders of the Christian Anti-Jewish Party, is now a leader of the National States Rights Party, the new conglomeration of racist crackpots.

Wallace Allen and George Bright, in whose homes the Atlanta police found anti-Semitic literature and correspondence, have reportedly been cooperating with the National States Rights Party. Both were among those arrested for picketing *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution* on July 27, 1958. Allen is also said to be a supporter of William Stephenson of *The Virginian*.

Kenneth Griffin, also among those arrested for the anti-Semitic picketing of *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution* was said to have been present, too, at the National States Rights Party Convention at Louisville.

It is significant, in this connection, that the star speaker at that convention was rabble-rousing racist John Kasper, who had been released from a Federal prison just a month earlier, after serving eight months of a one-year sentence for contempt of court. The Party believes in "the creation of a wholesome White Folk Community".

As Life magazine put it on October 27, 1958: "The South, beset with an educational problem it scarcely had begun to solve, now had on its hands a group long regarded as harmlessly crackpot, but now frightfully dangerous."

Support ADL — Give to the JOINT DEFENSE APPEAL

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245) DATE: 12/4/58
 FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (105-125)
 SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
 RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel to Albany and all continental offices
 dated 10/23/58.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions letterhead memoranda
 are being forwarded to the Bureau and each continental office
 concerning five separate incidents occurring within this
 division at Tallahassee, Florida, on 1/1/57; at Havana, Florida,
 on 10/19/57; at Jacksonville, Florida, on 4/28/58 (two bombings),
 and Jacksonville, Florida, on 5/23/58.

The list of 93 known bombings and attempted bombings
 since 1/1/57, reflected two separate bombings at Jacksonville,
 Florida, on 5/23/58. It should be noted that there was just
 one bombing in Jacksonville on 5/23/58, and the two incidents
 mentioned in the list of 93 bombings are actually one incident.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 35)	2 - Houston (Encls. 10)
2 - Albany (Encls. 10)	2 - Indianapolis (Encls. 10)
2 - Albuquerque (Encls. 10)	2 - Kansas City (Encls. 10)
2 - Anchorage (Encls. 10)	2 - Knoxville (Encls. 10)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 10)	2 - Little Rock (Encls. 10)
2 - Baltimore (Encls. 10)	2 - Los Angeles (Encls. 10)
2 - Birmingham (Encls. 10)	2 - Louisville (Encls. 10)
2 - Boston (Encls. 10)	2 - Memphis (Encls. 10)
2 - Buffalo (Encls. 10)	2 - Miami (Encls. 10)
2 - Butte (Encls. 10)	2 - Milwaukee (Encls. 10)
2 - Charlotte (Encls. 10)	2 - Minneapolis (Encls. 10)
② - Chicago (Encls. 10)	2 - Mobile (Encls. 10)
2 - Cincinnati (Encls. 10)	2 - Newark (Encls. 10)
2 - Cleveland (Encls. 10)	2 - New Haven (Encls. 10)
2 - Dallas (Encls. 10)	2 - New Orleans (Encls. 10)
2 - Denver (Encls. 10)	2 - New York (Encls. 10)
2 - Detroit (Encls. 10)	2 - Norfolk (Encls. 10)
2 - El Paso (Encls. 10)	2 - Oklahoma City (Encls. 10)
	2 - Omaha (Encls. 10)

2 - Jacksonville
 WJ:nme
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105-125-1890-68

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FBI - CHICAGO	
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- 2 - Philadelphia (Encls. 10)
- 2 - Phoenix (Encls. 10)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (Encls. 10)
- 2 - Portland (Encls. 10)
- 2 - Richmond (Encls. 10)
- 2 - St. Louis (Encls. 10)
- 2 - Salt Lake City (Encls. 10)
- 2 - San Antonio (Encls. 10)
- 2 - San Diego (Encls. 10)
- 2 - San Francisco (Encls. 10)
- 2 - Savannah (Encls. 10)
- 2 - Seattle (Encls. 10)
- 2 - Springfield (Encls. 10)
- 2 - Washington Field (Encls. 10)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 4 1958

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BOMBING OF THE JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA,
JEWISH CENTER SYNAGOGUE, APRIL 28, 1958
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At approximately 12:30 a.m., Monday, April 28, 1958, an explosion occurred at the rear of the Jacksonville Jewish Center Synagogue, 203 West Third Street, Jacksonville, Florida. No personal injuries or fire were reported.

The Jacksonville Police Department instituted investigation immediately and a resume of the facts as furnished by Detective Sergeant [redacted] of the Jacksonville Police Department follows:

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The bomb was placed about eight feet from the rear of the building. The building is of brick construction, two stories, with a basement. The back doors of the building were blown out and the stair well walls were damaged, the overall damage to the building amounting to approximately \$3,000.

A lady whose bedroom window faced the rear of the synagogue stated that she saw a 1956 cream colored Chevrolet bearing a white license tag with black numerals, the first two believed to be A9, stop at the rear of the building, at 12:05 a.m., April 28, 1958. The car was reportedly occupied by a white male in a short sleeve shirt who was parked with headlights on and was seen to light something inside of the car and then get out and stand along the left side with the door open. He then re-entered the car and drove away. She saw no flame after the car left. The explosion occurred shortly thereafter.

At approximately 12:45 a.m., [redacted] formerly connected with the United Press and whose home telephone is listed under the United Press, received a telephone call and the calling party asked if this was the United Press. [redacted] told the caller, "No," to which the caller replied, "Is this RA 4-1690?" He said, "Yes, but " and the caller appeared to read a statement very fast. [redacted] described the voice as

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Re: BOMBING OF THE JACKSONVILLE,
FLORIDA, JEWISH CENTER SYNAGOGUE,
APRIL 28, 1958

one speaking in a clipped speech and not being able to read too well. He identified the voice as an adult, white male. The statement reads as follows:

"This is the Confederate Underground. We've just blown up the Jacksonville Jewish Center of Integration. Every segregationist in the South must go free. All integration must stop. Furthermore, Jews will not be allowed to live in Florida except in Miami Beach or else they will die."

[redacted] interrupted the caller, asking who it was, and the caller replied, "General Ponce De Leon from the Confederate Underground." The caller then made some reference to too many Negroes working in restaurants and then some reference to Negroes in schools. The caller then hung up.

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At approximately 1:00 a.m. [redacted] proof-reader with the "Florida Times-Union," reported that he received a telephone call from a person talking in a highly pitched voice who seemed very nervous. The caller asked if the newspaper knew about the blast, and, when [redacted] asked what the caller knew about it, the caller started talking very fast, apparently reading a written statement with the high points of the statement being the same as received by [redacted] except [redacted] remembered the caller saying that they were ready to kill every Negro who voted.

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[redacted] interrupted the caller to ask if he had Klan connections, and the caller stated, "We are all over the South. We have connections everywhere. We are in touch with every group fighting for segregation."

The caller said the bombings would continue until segregation was firmly established and related that the Negro school had also been bombed. He said the school was not far from the Jewish Center and then hung up.

At approximately 1:25 a.m., [redacted] the Jewish Temple in the Riverside area, received an anonymous telephone call saying, "This is the Confederate Center of Information. We have just blown up your Jewish Center. All integration in the South must stop."

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Re: BOMBING OF THE JACKSONVILLE,
FLORIDA, JEWISH CENTER SYNAGOGUE,
APRIL 28, 1958

During the initial investigation of the bombings, some soil samples were scooped from the scene of the explosion by the Jacksonville Police Department and taken to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory; however, no explosive materials such as detonator fragments, fuse fragments or dynamite particles were found.

Investigation is continuing by the Jacksonville Police Department and various possible suspects have been eliminated.

An informant of the Commissioner of Public Safety, Birmingham, Alabama, has furnished information reflecting the possibility that JESSE B. STONER, now of Atlanta, Georgia, and his associates were responsible for the bombings in Jacksonville, Florida, on April 28, 1958.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DEC 4 1958

SHOTGUN BLAST INTO SPEED BROTHERS GROCERY
STORE, 621 SOUTH BOULEVARD, TALLAHASSEE,
FLORIDA, JANUARY 1, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Police Chief Frank Stoutamire, Tallahassee, Florida, Police Department, advised on November 19, 1958, that sometime during the early morning hours of January 1, 1957, an unidentified person fired a load of buckshot through a front plate-glass window of a store known as Speed Brothers Grocery, 621 South Boulevard, Tallahassee, Florida. Investigation by the Tallahassee Police Department failed to identify the person or persons connected with this incident.

He further explained that the above grocery is operated by two local Negroes, [redacted]. It is Stoutamire's theory that the person who fired this blast had intended it for another store operated by one [redacted] Negro, on Floral Street in Tallahassee, it being noted that the latter has been one of the leaders of the Tallahassee Inter-Civic Council. This organization is comprised of a group of Negroes who have committed themselves to the boycott of local city buses, inasmuch as segregated seating continues on these buses.

According to Stoutamire, damage was slight as a result of the above shotgun blast and no persons were in the store at the time of the shooting. He said that possibly New Year's Day revelers had been responsible for this incident; however, he was inclined to believe it was caused by a person or persons who resented [redacted] prominent part in the local bus boycott and that this person was erroneously under the impression that Speed Brothers Grocery was owned and operated by [redacted].

No further investigation of the above incident is being conducted by local authorities at Tallahassee.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 4 1958

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BOMBING OF JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
HIGH SCHOOL, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA,
APRIL 28, 1958
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The James Weldon Johnson High School, which is a Negro school, was bombed about 1:00 a.m. Monday, April 28, 1958.

The Jacksonville Police Department instituted immediate investigation. Detective Sergeant [redacted] of the Jacksonville Police Department advised the bomb was placed on the concrete walkway which runs between two buildings of the school, the walkway being on a sparsely traveled dirt road. The bomb was apparently placed on the walkway about three feet from one of the buildings. This building was knocked out of line and all the windows and doors were blown out of the building. Several other windows were shattered throughout the school. The estimated damage was approximately \$20,000.

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According to Duval County Deputy Sheriff [redacted] a Negro man was located who advised he was driving north on Fairfax Street next to the James Weldon Johnson High School at approximately 12:30 a.m. April 28, 1958. As he was approaching the school, he observed a 1954 Belair Chevrolet, cream colored with narrow green trim on the rear fender, occupied by two white males, drive along the street behind this colored school in an easterly direction. This car, with its lights out, crossed the intersection in front of him. To make certain that the occupants of the car saw him, he turned his bright lights on and observed what he has described. As he approached them the car appeared to speed up slightly, driving to the east.

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Debris was picked up from the scene of the explosion by the Jacksonville Police Department and taken to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory, Washington, D. C. The results of the Federal Bureau of Investigation examination were as follows:

The debris consisted essentially of materials similar in composition and appearance to the materials of which safety

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Re: BOMBING OF JAMES WELDON
JOHNSON HIGH SCHOOL,
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA,
APRIL 28, 1958

fuse is constructed. From the materials present, it is probable that the fuse was Orange Wax Clover fuse manufactured by Ensign - Bickford Company, which is a very common type safety fuse. At least a portion of this fuse was unburned at the time the explosion occurred, indicating that at least two pieces of fuse were present. It is possible that the explosive materials may have been tied together with an extra piece of fuse or that an extra piece of fuse was placed in a container with the explosive charge. It is also possible that two or more fuses were employed in making up the explosive charge and that one of them had not completely burned at the time the explosion occurred. Also present in the debris was a piece of plastic beading which has a small piece of blue delustered nylon fabric attached. This small piece of nylon fabric is rubberized on one side. The source of this beading is not known. However, it may be from a blue nylon handbag that has a rubberized inner surface.

Investigation is continuing by the Jacksonville Police Department and various possible suspects have been eliminated.

An informant of the Commissioner of Public Safety, Birmingham, Alabama, has furnished information reflecting the possibility that JESSE B. STONER, now of Atlanta, Georgia, and his associates were responsible for the bombings in Jacksonville, Florida, on April 28, 1958.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

DEC 4 1958

DYNAMITING NEAR HAVANA, FLORIDA,
OCTOBER 19, 1957
INFORMATION CONCERNING

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[redacted], Deputy State Fire Marshal, State
Treasurer's Office, Tallahassee, Florida, on November 24,
1958, furnished the following information:

Sometime during the night of October 19, 1957, an
unidentified person or persons set off a small charge of
dynamite about 50 yards west of a wooden frame Negro church
near Havana, Florida. The blast blew a hole four feet in
diameter and three feet deep at the base of a pine tree.
The blast was felt in uptown Havana, a distance of approxi-
mately one-half mile. The front doors of the church and
eleven window panes were broken by the blast. For a distance
of 600 feet from the blast area, window panes were broken.
The people living in the area were all colored and are as
follows: [redacted]

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According to [redacted] a white man who
lived near the area, the blast almost knocked his small
icehouse down. A total of 66 window panes, two front doors
and two window sashes in the blast area were broken. No
persons were injured in this dynamiting.

Investigation by the State Fire Marshal's Office
reflected there were several licensed dynamite dealers in
the area; however, the exact source of the dynamite used
in the Havana blast could never be ascertained. Investigators
from that office are of the opinion that the dynamite used
in this blast had been stolen from the Magnet Cove Barium
Corporation near Havana by unknown persons; however, this
theft was never definitely established.

PK

Re: DYNAMITING NEAR HAVANA, FLORIDA,
OCTOBER 19, 1957

[] explained that shortly before this dynamiting occurred, two local Gadsden County, Florida, Negroes had had a violent argument with a local white man over some back pay allegedly owed the two Negroes by the white man. During the course of the argument, the Negroes shot and killed the white man. Both of the Negroes were subsequently convicted of murder in the state court in Gadsden County and both received life sentences. [] definitely feels that the Havana dynamiting was perpetrated by some local white man or men who wanted to "scare" the local Negro populace. He said that his office made a thorough investigation of this matter for a Gadsden County Grand Jury which was in session at the time of the dynamiting; however, the investigation was unable to obtain sufficient information for an indictment and the grand jury finally adjourned without taking any further action in the matter.

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[] said there was no evidence of any Klan activity in connection with this dynamiting.

Sheriff Otho Edwards, Gadsden County Sheriff's Office, has advised that his office made a thorough investigation of instant dynamiting but was unable to obtain any further pertinent information other than what has been set forth above.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEC 4 1958

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BOMBING OF STORE OPERATED BY
1816 WEST 45th
STREET, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, MAY 23, 1958
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At approximately 2:25 a.m., Friday, May 23, 1958, an explosion occurred alongside "Roy's Place," a confectionery store operated by a Negro named [redacted] and located at 1816 West 45th Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

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According to information furnished by Detective Sergeant [redacted] Jacksonville Police Department, and Duval County Deputy Sheriff [redacted] on November 13, 1958, the charge apparently consisted of one stick of dynamite and was possibly thrown from a car and landed against a fence in an alley approximately eight to ten feet from the side of the building. The explosion reportedly left a small crater about twenty inches wide and six or eight inches deep and the concussion from the blast shattered windows of the store and of apartments on the other side of the alleyway. The side door of [redacted] store was blown in but a screen door remained intact.

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Deputy Sheriff [redacted] advised that the Sheriff's Office instituted an investigation and that dirt samples from the crater were sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory but nothing of significance was found. [redacted] further advised that investigation reflected that [redacted] had been furnishing information concerning "moonshine" activities in the area to the State Alcohol Tax Unit and apparently someone was out to get even with him. [redacted] advised that no suspects were developed and that the case has been closed.

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Detective Sergeant [redacted] advised that he conducted a preliminary survey of the incident but that no further investigation was conducted by the Jacksonville Police Department.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

PK

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306-(3-21-58)

Date Received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
11-30-58	[redacted]	SA FRANCIS W. NORWOOD Memphis FBI Division

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b7D

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording device ☒ written by informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Date of Report

Dictated _____ to _____

11/29, 30/58

Transcribed _____

Date of Activity

Authenticated
by informant _____

11/29, 30/58

Brief description of activity or material

Contacts with FREDERICK JOHN KASPER and associates in Nashville, Tennessee

File Where Original
Located

Remarks: Contacted in Nashville, Tennessee

1- Bureau [redacted]

4- Washington Field [redacted]

(100-33226) (Seaboard White Citizens Councils)
(62-9028) (John Kasper)
(62-8016) (Bombings and Attempted Bombings)

- 1- Charlotte (info)
- 1- Chicago (info)
- 1- Jacksonville (info)
- 1- Louisville (info)
- 1- Miami (info)
- 1- Milwaukee (info)
- 1- New Orleans (info)
- 7- Memphis [redacted]

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(105-275) (Frederick John Kasper)
(105-207) (Tenn. White Citizens Council)
(62-962) (Bombings & Attempted Bombings)
(105-388) (Robert Wray)
(105-385) (Vance Maxie Stevenson)
(105-386) (William Henry)

FWN:FJ
(19)

98-1890-69
Block Stamp

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 13 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

11-30-58

" The [] arrived in Nashville on Tuesday night, and contacted the following people, trying to get in touch with JOHN KASPER. []

None of these people had seen KASPER for almost one week, but Mrs. [] said that she would try and get the word out to [] KASPER contacted the [] on Wed. at about one o'clock. He made arrangements to have dinner with them on Wed. night, at 6:30 P.M. He arrived 15 minutes late, had one drink, and suggested that dinner be eaten. He said that he had a lot of people in Nashville that he wanted the [] to meet, and that he had told these people about the Wash. group. He stated that he had a hard core of about 250 people in Nashville, 75 people in Knoxville, and 35 in Clinton, that could be depended on when the chips were down. He said that his best friends in town were []

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He stays at both places, going from house to house. [] asked him if there was really a Confederate Underground, and he said that that there was a lot that he could tell, and a lot that he would like to tell about the bombings, but that 'we had better wait until we get in our dotage.' Dinner was eaten at the New Orleans on Eight Avenue and KASPER said that he eats in there occasionally. He seemed to know a waitress pretty well, and she him.

"During dinner he talked about the letter that he had written to FLOYD FLEMING, and how FLEMING needed a nurse maid to take care of him. He suggested that FLEMING be made to realize that he was needed here in Nashville, and that a book was needed by the right wing to clear KASPER's name. He intended to start on that book while in prison, but wasn't allowed to. Now, he said, he has the time and the desire to write this book, and nothing was going to get in his way. He said that he often stays at a cottage on Brush Hill Road which belongs to [] and is next to her house. This fact should not be mentioned, he said. It is here that he can find the time and the facilities for writing. He says that he often stays there for days, without leaving. This cottage is around 4012 Brush Hill.

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"After leaving the restaurant, KASPER stated that he had met some people who owned a bar between 7th and 6th. on Commerce, White's Grill. He said that they were segregationists, and that the woman had been suggesting titles for the book. The group dropped in and were introduced to [] Both are around 35, and the woman appears to be a lush. They talked about the dirty politics in Nashville, and just about Negroes in general. As the group left this place, a police car was noticed outside, but nothing was said until the group got to Fifth and Church, when KASPER was approached and asked to get into the car. He told the [] to get in also, and the police asked KASPER where he had been, where he was staying, and what he was doing." It appeared that the

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"police didn't know that he had been in town since the trial. The [] were asked their names, and where they lived, and told to go back to their hotel. [] asked KASPER if he wanted anyone phoned, and KASPER said no. KASPER slipped [] a bunch of letters for safe keeping. The [] rushed on to the hotel, and looked thru the letters. There was one from a man named [] and a check from [] in Florida for \$20.00. There was a letter from [] in Chicago, telling KASPER that MULLINS had brought over the man [] sent up, and to send more like him. There was also a check enclosed for \$100.00. KASPER arrived back about this time, and the rest of the mail could not be looked at. He said that the police had asked no more questions, and had turned him loose. He asked the CRUTCHFIELDS to walk him to his car, to make sure the police didn't pick him up. He said that if he was arrested, to call [] at [] would know what to do, KASPER said.

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"He was dropped at his car, without incident, and made plans to see the [] Thursday night around 8:30 P.M."

"KASPER called on Thursday night and said that he would pick up the [] at 8:30 in front of the hotel and that he would be in a red and white Nash stationwagon. He arrived, with [] and her daughter, who goes to Antioch school, in the eighth grade. Everyone was introduced, and drove to the [] who now live at [] KASPER said that they have been moved from the Jay Street address for almost three weeks.

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[] were introduced, and told about the [] working for Seaboard WCC. [] started talking, and said that just a few people had passed out thousands of handbills around [] He likes to talk, and the subject of weapons came up. He showed everyone his weapons, and he has a small arsenal. He brought out first a .25 cal. automatic pistol, chrome, and either Spanish or Italian. He said that he got it for his wife to carry in her purse. He then brought out either an M1 or an M2 Army carbine, and said that he had close to 300 rounds of ammo for it. He said that a friend of his and [] had suggested that the gun be taken to a Negro park around Nashville, and that a group of Negro outers be told to take off down the road, and then worked over with the gun. He then showed a 1903 Enfield rifle, and said that he had close to 500 rounds of ammo for this gun. He paid \$25.00 for it, he said. He said that he also had a .45 cal. government automatic pistol, and ammo for it. The carbine and the pistol were picked up in the Pacific in 1942, and were supposed to have been lost in action. He said that none of the guns are registered, and that several people know that he has them. He said that he makes aluminum knuckles at the plant he works at, and wished that [] could carry a pair. KASPER said that the police could really get him then. [] said that he knew where he could get a half case of dynamite at any time, without the owners knowledge,

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"and that there was always plenty of dynamite around. He seems to know a good deal about dynamite, and talked about several different types of fuse. [] carries an 18 inch British bayonet in his car, sharpened on both edges, and said that one swing would take a man's head off.

[] said that her records were scattered all over the house, due to the move, and that she kept them according to voting precincts. [] offered to send names from Washington, and she seemed to like this offer. [] mentioned a picture of a man named [] in Life Magazine, and KASPER said that he was a grocer, and the [] would meet him before they left. [] seemed to be very cordial, and hoped that [] could get back to Tennessee soon for 'some Nigger hunting.'

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"The group then drove to [] house, in the direction of Woodbine. These people seem to be the most successful financially, and have a beautiful house, and KASPER has an office and a bedroom furnished in pine panelling here. Both of these people are quiet, and [] grins at the mention of violence, but KASPER said that this is way, that he pretends ignorance at any mention of violence or of segregation. [] has a .22 rifle over one door, and an old Army rifle, in good condition, over another. In the room that is set up like an office is a desk that appears to have quite a few letters and records in it. [] had been folding KASPER's letter on the public schools to send out, and looked thru his desk and mentioned a letter from the Knights of the White Camellia, which he said was on the subversive list. [] said that he had to go to work at 8, and KASPER suggested that the group leave. [] offered the car, and [] gave KASPER money for gas. The group stopped for coffee, and KASPER talked again about the need for making FLEMING understand the need for a book. It seems that the publicity about the Negro girl in N.Y. is getting on KASPER's nerves, for he keeps saying that he must clear his name of this smear. He left the [] off at the hotel, and said that he would call on Friday, in the afternoon, for he was going to see [] who was coming from Knoxville.

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[] came down with the flu on Friday, and KASPER was contacted only by phone. [] called, to get in touch with KASPER, and talked to SYLVIA for a few minutes. He said that he was do about a law suit against Athens, Tenn.

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"On Saturday, the 29, KASPER picked up the [] about 11:45, with [] in the car. He carried the group to West Nashville, where they met the [] a man named [] and a [] and her mother, who live at [] Her husband's name is [] and he has a red Ford pickup truck. [] said that [] and a man named [] had stayed at her place while they were down for the trial. She said that she wished that KASPER would start having meetings gain and he told her that there

"was to be a dinner for him at a restaurant in the Nolensville section, probably next weekend. He said that tickets would be \$2.50 and he hoped for 100 people. If this dinner was postponed, he said, he would probably have it the week after next.

[] wanted to get back to the bus depot, and the group left. KASPER said that these people were the best of people and backed him down the line. He said that he wished that the group could meet [] who worked at [] Restaurant, but that he didn't go to work until 3. [] was dropped at the bus depot, and KASPER and the [] ate lunch and went to see []

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"This woman is a court reporter, and works in the Baxter Bldg., at 3rd and Union. She does most of the typing and mimeographing for KASPER, it seems, and KASPER said that anything that the [] wanted printed, to send to [] and she will do it free of charge, except for postage. She had some work she had printed for a man named [] of Carthage, Tenn. She mentioned that a [] a rich Nashvillian, was taking an interest in [] and that this woman had social standing also. [] suggested that KASPER further endeavor to win this woman's support to the cause. The [] left KASPER at [] saying that he had some copy he wanted to write, and telling [] to call him around 8 o'clock.

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"The [] went on back to the hotel, and [] went shopping, and ran into [] said that he was down to see KASPER, that he had quit Jones Composition Co. and that he had more or less had it out with FLEMING. He told the [] to meet him in the Hermitage Hotel lobby at ten. He showed up on time, and KASPER came in a few minutes later. [] said that he was registered under a false name, that he had taken an express bus from Warrenton, Va., and that he was heading for New Orleans or Baton Rouge in a day or so. He said that his lawyer had written him about his case, and suggested that he get down there. He said that FLEMING was going around showing KASPER's letter of criticism to everyone, including [] and that [] might not appeal the case to the Supreme Court. [] said that he thought that KASPER should go to D. C., and KASPER repeated the book bit, and said that he would call FLEMING, and if worse got to worse, he would go up for a weekend. He told the group to tell FLEMING that he would be up in about 6 weeks, as soon as the book was finished. [] wanted to know if the Seaboard group should continue, and KASPER said that should be talked out on Sunday, and that BIRDSSELL should call him around 2 P.M. KASPER asked the [] to go to church with him on Sun. and they agreed.

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"KASPER picked them up Sun. Morning around 11, and went to the church of [] There the [] were introduced to several people, including the following: [] who posted part of KASPER's bail, along with his brother, [] the []

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"and several women. KASPER said that [] was pretty rough at times, and usually had Common Sense to give out. KASPER said that he had brought the hatred for the Jews into the South, and had told the Southern people about the Jew menace.

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"The group then stopped for coffee downtown, and KASPER gave them instructions for the Washington operation. He favored the office being shut down, with the money going to [] and for mailouts, and asked that several books be sent to him care of the []. He suggested that FLEMING be made to see reason, if possible, and to keep [] support. He mentioned a [] who is now in Miami, and said that he could kill a man at 200 yards with a bow and arrow, and had looked into darts and poison blowguns. He met this man at the N.Y. Bookstore, and said that [] often suggested that the two go work over some Jews. KASPER mentioned that a man named [] had given him \$100.00 in a round about way, and that he thought that [] was good for more. From talk, it seem_ that [] also gives him money.

"KASPER mentioned that he knew at one time, a Jew named [] who went to Columbia, and who was a 'real Communist.' He said that [] had taken him to a meeting where [] and the rest of the 10 Red leaders on trial had spoken. He said that he broke with this man when he saw what he was connected with.

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Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (3-21-58)

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Date Received 11-30-58	Received from (name or symbol number) [redacted]	Received by SA FRANCIS W. NORWOOD Memphis FBI Division
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Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

☒ in person ☐ by telephone ☐ by mail ☐ orally ☐ recording ☒ written by informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:
Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated
by informant _____

Date of Report

11/29, 30/58

Date of Activity

11/29, 30/58

Brief description of activity or material

Contacts with FREDERICK JOHN KASPER and associates in Nashville, Tennessee

File where original
located

Remarks: Contacted in Nashville, Tennessee

1- Bureau

4- Washington Field [redacted]

(100-33226) (Seaboard White Citizens Councils)
(62-9028) (Frederick John Kasper)
(62-8016) (Bombings and Attempted Bombings)

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- 1- Charlotte (info)
- 1- Chicago (info)
- 1- Jacksonville (info)
- 1- Louisville (info)
- 1- Miami (info)
- 1- Milwaukee (info)
- 1- New Orleans (info)
- 7- Memphis [redacted]

(105-275) (Frederick John Kasper)
(105-207) (Tenn. White Citizens Councils)
(62-962) (Bombings & Attempted Bombings)
(105-388) (Robert Wray)
(105-385) [redacted]
(105-386) [redacted]

FWN:FJ
(18)

Block Stamp

98-1890-69-12

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
DEC 13 1958	
FBI, CHICAGO	

fred [signature]

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*cc
pls index as marked
on p 1*

"November 29, 1958

"Kasper picked up the [] at their hotel at approximately 11:30 in his automobile. [] accompanied him and stated that he had to catch a bus at 1:15 to return to Knoxville. [] said he was in Nashville to see his attorney who was filing a Motion to strike Kasper's name from some papers filed in answer to his complaint about not being allowed to speak in Athens, Tennessee. [] stated that they barely mentioned him in the action and concentrated on [] which was not good. He related to the [] the story of his not being allowed to speak: He and Kasper arrived in Athens and attempted to see some official of the town to ask permission to make a talk and use loud speakers to drum up a crowd. They were directed to several different officials and while looking for them were confronted with a [] who was a sort of deputy sheriff in the town. [] stated that they could not speak and chased them out of town. After driving a short distance Kasper [] decided to return and be kicked out officially. They did and this time were escorted by police out of the town. [] stated that they did not want Kasper blowing up their schools. [] stated that his attorney would not bring up this statement at the trial as it would have a bad effect on the jury.

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"While discussing this Kasper drove to the home of the [] is a short, elderly-looking man and [] is a dark-haired woman who appears considerably younger than her husband. They live in a trailer beside a small grocery store. The [] were introduced and [] reintroduced. Some conversation of a general nature was carried on and mention was made that several children and young boys in the store had helped distribute literature for Kasper. As the group left [] Kasper pointed out their home which had burned and stated that they should have reported seeing a Negro in the area just before the fire began (of course, they did not see one). Kasper, [] walked around the corner to the store of [] apparently distributes a number of COMMON SENSE papers from his store and had just received a new batch. He was introduced as one of Kasper's strongest supporters and as a witness at Kasper's trial. He stated that he had taken pictures of the crowds at Kasper's meetings which he said were grossly under-estimated by the newspapers. Leaving [] store the group crossed the street to the home of a [] She appears to be a woman in her forties and was home alone with her mother who is senile. She stated that she had provided accommodations for a man named [] who was in Nashville during Kasper's trial and seems to have given Kasper money within the past week for which Kasper thanked her.

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Mention was made here of the spaghetti dinner which Kasper's supporters are arranging and [] stated that she would buy two tickets. This would come to \$5.00. \$2.50 per dinner is being charged while the actual cost of the meal will be \$1.00. This money will ostensibly be used for court costs.

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[] mentioned that he had to get to the bus station and the group left, Kasper pointing out several places where supporters of his lived in the area. On the way to [] Kasper passed a diner called Candy's Place (?) where [] supposedly worked and which Kasper used as his 'headquarters' during his first visits in Nashville.

[] was let out near the bus station and Kasper and the [] parked the car and went to a German restaurant for lunch. Here Kasper gave instructions to the [] for use in Washington. Then they went to [] for a short visit and mention was made that she would be willing to prepare any material for the [] for no charge. [] teased Kasper about his friendship with a [] who is supposedly rather prominent in Nashville and has money. The [] then left.

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"Later in the evening, about 5:00, [] ran into [] of the Seaboard Council on the street who had arrived in town the day before to see Kasper. [] stated that he had had a disagreement with Fleming and was on his way to Louisiana to see his attorney. He had stopped to talk with Kasper pertaining to his future plans for Seaboard. The [] gave him several numbers to call to contact Kasper and planned to meet later in the evening at the Hermitage Hotel.

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"They met and after a short general talk arranged to meet the next day; Kasper with [] in the afternoon and with the [] in the morning for church at Stroud's Bible Presbyterian."

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"November 30, 1958

"Kasper picked up the [] at the Maxwell House at approximately 11:15 preparatory to going to [] church (Bible Presbyterian Church). The three arrived there approximately 15 minutes later after the service had started. The [] were noticed in the audience. After the service, the [] were introduced to some of Kasper's supporters. Among these were a [] who had accompanied Kasper to the Negro integration meeting and had had their pictures in LIFE magazine with him; a [] who with his brother had put up Kasper's bond (\$2,500 cash); several women who were friendly but apparently not too intimate with Kasper. [] came over to speak and mentioned the fact that [] would be at his house in the evening. During the service [] mentioned the name [] (?), stating that he was in town and would be at the evening meeting.

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"After talking for several minutes, Kasper and the [] drove back downtown. They stopped in a diner for a while and reviewed instructions which the [] had for Washington. Kasper at this time mentioned that he had met [] in Florida and was going to see him again. At this time he gave the [] a few names of his strongest supporters who had 'been tested under fire', stating that these people would not run out on him. Among these were [] of Miami. He stated that although [] had turned on him in the past that he was convinced that he realized his mistake and would not do so again. [] was the man he called on to accompany [] on his campaign trips while he (Kasper) was on trial. [] had brought a man named [] with him from Florida whom Kasper had never met but with whom he was quite enthused. He stated that [] was the 'intellectual type' and lived with [] Kasper was also quite laudatory of [] stating that the first time he had met him was in New York when he came into Kasper's bookshop for several days running. He is originally from Fayetteville, North Carolina and has a brother serving a life sentence for murdering a policeman. Kasper met the brother in New York where he lived for about a year after escaping from prison. He was living there under his own name; was put on the FBI ten-most-wanted list; became panicky and flew to Seattle, Washington where he was picked up. Kasper stated that [] is violently anti-semitic and has urged Kasper to accompany him on Jew-hunting expeditions. He is an expert with the bow and arrow and has done quite a bit of research on poisons and their uses with darts, etc.

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"Kasper then spoke of Eustace Mullins from Chicago who was identified as the author of the Lizzie Stover fund letter, and of

"a sheet circularized in the Nashville area advertising a basketball game between the NAACP and the KKK for the benefit of some Jewish organization. A friend of Mullins is [] (?) who was here during Kasper's trial. [] is supposedly from Wisconsin.

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"Kasper then repeated instructions for the [] upon their return to Washington and stated that if they could not placate Fleming that they should try to get the Seaboard files in their possession and take over the office. He stated that he would call Fleming during the day in an attempt to smooth his feathers. In speaking of whether or not [] should return to Washington, Kasper again advocated closing the Seaboard office until a working organization could be organized and stated that he was not too interested in whether or not [] was in Washington because he was rather like the Rev. [] in that you had to go to so much trouble setting them up and finding something for them to do that they were hardly worth it. He stated that he needed people who could stand on their own two feet and get something organized. He was more interested in the fact that [] was still strongly behind him and suggested that the [] do their best to persuade [] to use the money he had been paying office rent with to give to [] and to use for mailouts. However, these mailouts would not include reprints from COMMON SENSE and other similar material in which Fleming was interested but would most likely originate from Kasper in Nashville.

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"Kasper stated that [] was not hot-headed and if he did anything violent would not broadcast it before or after and would do anything he did alone, with no help from anyone.

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"Kasper mentioned the fact that [] of Eau Gallie, Florida are the same person and that it was [] who had kept approximately 40 persons calling the Tallahassee prison day after day while Kasper was there asking to speak to him and had asked Sidney Herlong, a member of the U. S. House of Representatives to intercede with the Federal prison authorities to allow Kasper mailing and other privileges. Kasper mentioned that he would have to write Herlong thanking him.

"After a few general statements, the [] returned to their hotel and Kasper left, planning to see [] later in the afternoon."

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 12-9-58

FROM : SAC, Memphis (62-962)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Washington Field air-tel to Bureau dated 11-20-58,
Washington Field air-tel to Bureau dated 11-21-58, and Memphis
letter dated 11-5-58.

[redacted] arrived in Nashville, Tennessee
11-25-58 and were contacted by SA FRANCIS W. NORWOOD on 11-26-58.
They immediately started trying to contact JOHN KASPER upon arrival.

b2
b7DALL COPIES REGISTERED MAIL

- 4- Bureau(2-62-245)(Bombings & Attempted Bombings)
[redacted] (encl.-3, 1 cc oral rep. 11-26-58; 1 cc dated 11-30-58;
[redacted] 1 cc-written report dated 11-30-58)
[redacted] (enc.-2, 1 cc written rep. 11-30-58 & 1 cc written
report dated 11-30-58)
- 1- Charlotte(info)(encl.-3) cc rep. [redacted] dated 11-30-58 and
cc reps. [redacted] dated 11-29, 30-58)
- 1- Chicago(info) " " "
- 1- Jacksonville(info) " " "
- 1- Louisville(info) " " "
- 1- Miami(info) " " "
- 1- Milwaukee(info) " " "
- 1- New Orleans(info) " " "
- 5- Washington Field(encl.-20)
(1-cc rep. [redacted] dated 11-30-58, oral)
(3-cc rep. [redacted] dated 11-26-58, oral)
(3-cc rep. [redacted] dated 11-30-58)
(3-cc rep. [redacted] dated 11-29-58)
(1-written rep. [redacted] 11-30-58; 1-written rep.
[redacted] 11-29-30 & 1 written rep. [redacted] 11/30/58
(3-cc [redacted] dated 11-30-58)

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- [redacted]
1-WFO-100-33226)(Seaboard White Citizens Council)
1-WFO-62-9028)(John Kasper)
1-WFO-62-8016(Bombings & Attempted Bombings)
8-Memphis(1-62-962)(Bombings & Attempted Bombings)
(1-105-275)(John Kasper)
(1-105-207)(Tenn. White Citizens Council)
(1-105-388)[redacted]
(1-105-385)[redacted]
(1-105-386)[redacted]

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98-1590-691
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 13 1958
FBI - CHICAGO

FWN:FJ
(25)

File serial #

Me#62-962

Letter to Bureau

12-9-58

but did not make contact with him until 11-26-58. He introduced them to his associates in Nashville and also they were able to obtain information concerning activities of other segregationists throughout the United States who have been in touch with KASPER. They left Nashville at 6:40 PM, 11-30-58, for Washington, D.C.

Prior to leaving each of the informants prepared written reports regarding their activities in Nashville and the information obtained. In addition [redacted] made available some literature and reports of information which he furnished orally concerning this literature have been prepared.

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Copies of all of these reports, designated for proper files, are being sent to the Washington Field Office. Copies of these reports, where appropriate, are being disseminated to other offices for information since they refer to persons or activities within those divisions.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 12/10/58

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (62-2421)

BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBuairtel to Albany, 10/23/58, captioned as above.

Pursuant to instructions set forth in reBuairtel, 10/23/58, there are transmitted seven copies for the Bureau and two copies for each continental office of a letterhead memorandum dated 12/10/58, concerning the bombing of the Osage Junior High School, Osage, W. Va., November 10, 1958.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
2 - Albany (Encls. 2)
2 - Albuquerque (Encls. 2)
2 - Anchorage (Encls. 2)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2)
2 - Baltimore (Encls. 2)
2 - Birmingham (Encls. 2)
2 - Boston (Encls. 2)
2 - Buffalo (Encls. 2)
2 - Butte (Encls. 2)
2 - Charlotte (Encls. 2)
2 - Chicago (Encls. 2) *62-2421*
2 - Cincinnati (Encls. 2)
2 - Cleveland (Encls. 2)
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2)
2 - Denver (Encls. 2)
2 - Detroit (Encls. 2)
2 - El Paso (Encls. 2)
2 - Houston (Encls. 2)
2 - Indianapolis (Encls. 2)
2 - Jacksonville (Encls. 2)
2 - Kansas City (Encls. 2)
2 - Knoxville (Encls. 2)
2 - Little Rock (Encls. 2)
2 - Los Angeles (Encls. 2)
2 - Louisville (Encls. 2)
2 - Miami (44-885) (Encls. 2)
2 - Pittsburgh

2 - Memphis (Encls. 2)
2 - Milwaukee (Encls. 2)
2 - Minneapolis (Encls. 2)
2 - Mobile (Encls. 2)
2 - Newark (Encls. 2)
2 - New Haven (Encls. 2)
2 - New Orleans (Encls. 2)
2 - New York (Encls. 2)
2 - Norfolk (Encls. 2)
2 - Oklahoma City (Encls. 2)
2 - Omaha (Encls. 2)
2 - Philadelphia (Encls. 2)
2 - Phoenix (Encls. 2)
2 - Portland (Encls. 2)
2 - Richmond (Encls. 2)
2 - St. Louis (Encls. 2)
2 - Salt Lake City (Encls. 2)
2 - San Antonio (Encls. 2)
2 - San Diego (Encls. 2)
2 - San Francisco (Encls. 2)
2 - Savannah (Encls. 2)
2 - Seattle (Encls. 2)
2 - Springfield (Encls. 2)
2 - Washington Field (Encls. 2)

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98-1894-70

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DEC 15 1958	
FBI - CHICAGO	

Loebl
Dolan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

62-2454

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
December 10, 1958

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Bombing of Osage Junior High School,
Osage, West Virginia,
November 10, 1958
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following is a summary of investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the West Virginia State Police, and the Monongalia County, W. Va., Sheriff's Office regarding the bombing of the Osage Junior High School, Osage, W. Va., November 10, 1958.

I. FACTS OF BOMBING

On November 10, 1958, Sheriff Charles Whiston, Monongalia County, Morgantown, W. Va., advised that at approximately 2:15 AM, November 10, 1958, the junior high school building at Osage, W. Va., was dynamited by some unknown person or persons; that the building was badly damaged; and that he estimated the loss at \$200,000 to \$300,000. No one was injured by the blast. Sheriff Whiston noted that this school had the largest number of colored students per capita of any school in Monongalia County, but that the school had been integrated since 1955 and that no difficulty had been experienced in this regard.

On November 10, 1958, [redacted] Deputy Sheriff, Monongalia County, advised that at approximately 3:15 AM on this date, he removed about 150 feet of Romex cable which had been strung from the hallway in the new part of the Osage Junior High School through the gymnasium and out of a window on the west side of the gymnasium to a point about fifteen to twenty feet from the northwest corner of the gymnasium.

On November 10, 1958, [redacted] Osage Junior High School, advised that the damaged junior high school formerly housed the first, second, third, seventh through ninth grades with a total of approximately 225 students including 93 negroes.

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[] advised that the school had been successfully integrated since the Supreme Court decision regarding integration and that there had been no trouble in the school or community other than minor vandalism unrelated to the integration situation.

[] estimated the replacement cost of the school at approximately \$350,000.

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On November 10, 1958, [] Settlement House, Osage, advised that at approximately 2:13 AM, November 10, 1958, he was awakened by a violent explosion occurring at the Osage Junior High School which is located within seventy-five yards of his residence. When he noted the considerable damage which had been done to the school, he called the Monongalia County Sheriff's Office and the Superintendent of Schools.

II. BURGLARY AT LOUISE MINE, OSAGE, W. VA., NOVEMBER 10, 1958

[] W. Va.) advised that he entered the Louise Mine at 7:07 PM on November 9, 1958, and came out of the mine at 1:47 AM on November 10, 1958. He immediately discovered that the lamp house door had been broken open and a few minutes later, discovered that the powder house door was also broken open. He immediately reported this to the [] by telephone at his home.

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[] upon inquiry on the morning of November 10, 1958, determined the following items were missing from the Louise Mine:

- 1) An undetermined number of sticks of dynamite from the powder house;
- 2) Approximately 150 feet of telephone wire taken from the lamp house;
- 3) A brown belt, size 36, 1" wide, taken from the lamp house;
- 4) A package of Lucky Strike cigarettes and a box of matches taken from the lamp house.

[] advised he was at the Louise Mine on the evening of November 9, 1958. He recalled there was one full case of dynamite in the powder house after his brother, []

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came out of the mine at approximately 10:00 PM to take additional dynamite into the mine. There also were electric dynamite caps stored in the powder house but no count of the caps was maintained. [] left the Louise Mine at 11:35 PM on November 9, 1958, and went home. There were no persons around the mine at the time [] left and he locked the doors to the lamp house and the powder house.

[] identified the Trotter Coal Company Miner's Lamp-No. 232 as the property of the Louise Mine. [] has recorded in a book Lamp No. 232 and can account for only twenty-three lamps whereas he should have twenty-four lamps. Lamp No. 232 was used as a spare and [] could not be sure when this lamp was last seen at the Louise Mine.

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III. [] - SUSPECT

On November 10, 1958, Clark G. Morris, Chief of Police, Osage, advised that he believed a man by the name of [] of Osage could be considered a suspect in the bombing of the Osage Junior High School. According to Morris, [] becomes uncontrollable when drinking and that he was drinking in Osage on the evening of November 9, 1958. Morris stated that while in one of the taverns in Osage, [] was loudly proclaiming his displeasure about the possibility of a negro policeman being hired in Osage. Morris stated that at about midnight on November 9, 1958, he was called to Egway Rossi's Restaurant in Osage because [] was lying on the floor and refused to leave. [] left the restaurant when Morris told him to do so. [] had been drinking but was not drunk, according to Morris.

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IV. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE AND FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATION

All physical evidence found at the scene of the explosion of the Osage Junior High School, the scene of the theft of the dynamite from the Louise Mine, and from other searches of the area surrounding the school and the mine were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

Searches were made of the Osage Junior High School, the schoolyard, the hillside above the school, the roadway leading to the residence of [] Scott's Run, and vicinity of the Louise Mine.

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No latent fingerprints were developed on any of the items found in the school, at the mine, or in connection with any of the other related searches.

Nothing was found on the clothing of [] that would connect him with the school explosion or the mine theft. The length of wire found at the school was similar to the type of wire used at the Louise Mine as telephone wire. It was estimated that 150 feet of wire was stolen from the mine. The wire at the school was found to measure 143 feet, eleven inches.

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The small length of insulated wire found inside the school near the point of the explosion is similar to the insulated wire on the electric blasting caps used at the Louise Mine and is also similar to the insulated wire on the electric blasting caps found in Scott's Run.

The blue cotton fiber found near the window of the school where the wire had been passed through, matched the color of the blue cotton jeans worn by [] at the time of his appearance at the Sheriff's Office, Morgantown, on November 10, 1958.

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A complete miner's lamp was found in Scott's Run at a point almost on a direct line between the Osage Junior High School and the residence of []. This lamp carried the identifying number of 232 on the battery case and the name "Trotter Coal Company." The lamp cord was cut from the battery case and from the headlamp piece. The cuts on the wire could not be matched with the knives from the [] home which [] could have used.

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These knives could not be matched with the marks on the ends of the wire found at the Osage Junior High School following the explosion.

V. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATIONS

The following groups of people were interviewed but none could furnish any information of value to this investigation:

Persons living in the vicinity of the Osage Junior High School;

Present and past employees of the Louise Mine;

Employees on the midnight shift at Osage Mine No. 3, Christopher Coal Company;

Persons living in the Chaplin and Newtown areas;

Juveniles living in the vicinity of Osage who have been in trouble in the past;

Businessmen and their employees in Osage;

Teachers and janitors of the Osage schools;

Persons travelling in Osage, W. Va., and on U. S. Route 19 one week following the school explosion from 11:30 PM on November 16, 1958, to 3:30 AM on November 17, 1958.

VI. ARREST OF [REDACTED] BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

On November 10, 1958, [REDACTED] Osage, voluntarily appeared at the office of Sheriff Charles Whiston, Morgantown, W. Va., for questioning concerning the bombing of the Osage Junior High School, Osage.

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On the evening of November 10, 1958, Sheriff Whiston advised that because of certain discrepancies in [REDACTED] account of his activities on the evening of November 9, and the early morning hours of November 10, 1958, he was holding him in the county jail at Morgantown for investigation.

On November 13, 1958, Sheriff Whiston advised that on this date, [REDACTED] was given a hearing before Mayor Stanley Solomon of Osage at which time Mayor Solomon sentenced him to thirty days in jail on a charge of vagrancy. Sheriff Whiston explained that included in this vagrancy ordinance was a section concerned with "being a nuisance in a public place." Sheriff Whiston stated that this was the specific charge placed against [REDACTED] which charge grew out of [REDACTED] actions at Rossi's Restaurant in Osage on Sunday night, November 9, 1958, when [REDACTED] lay down on the floor and refused to leave until ordered to do so by the Chief of Police of Osage.

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VII. INTERVIEWS WITH [REDACTED] BACKGROUND, AND ARREST RECORD

[REDACTED] during interviews at the Monongalia County Jail, Morgantown, W. Va., denied implicity in the bombing of the Osage Junior High School but was unable to successfully account for all of his movements on the evening of November 9, and the early morning hours of November 10, 1958. [REDACTED] stated he recalled leaving Rossi's Restaurant and starting up Chaplin Road toward his home shortly after midnight; that he went up Chaplin Road only 100 to 200 yards and then returned to the main street of Osage; that he went past the Osage School and turned up the road past the side of the school building to

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U. S. Route 19; that he crossed the bridge on U. S. Route 19 that crosses over Scott's Run and took the first dirt road on the right eventually leading to the residence of [redacted] that he stumbled along this road and rolled into the leaves and underbrush where he slept for an unknown length of time at a point about 75 yards from the Cool residence. After awakening, he went to the [redacted] residence and slept on the kitchen floor until the next morning.

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[redacted] gave the following approximate times of his activities starting at midnight on November 9, 1958:

"12:00 at Eggways
12:05 started up road (Chaplin)
12:15 to Osage
12:20 up road bridge (new road)
12:30 (Hollow)
12:35 Back on road
12:40 Trope Hill (walking)
12:45 Fell over Hill
12:50 Dont remember half hour or hour
(knocked on door) [redacted]
2:00 o'clock.
talked 10-15 min.
2:30 went bed on floor
9:00 got up."

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[redacted] reason for going to the residence of [redacted] rather than to his home was because he did not want to face his mother after having been drinking. [redacted] stated he did not hear the explosion and knew nothing about the dynamiting of the Osage Junior High School until the following morning when advised of it by [redacted]

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During interviews on November 10, 11, and 12, 1958, [redacted] stated that he was sure he could not have been involved in the dynamiting of the Osage School and that he could recall nothing that would indicate he was implicated in any way. He pointed out that he could not clearly recall all of the happenings of that night.

During the interviews of Chapman on November 14, 1958, and in interviews thereafter, [redacted] denied any implicity in the dynamiting of the Osage School.

[redacted] refused to undergo a polygraph test because it was against his "principles."

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On November 11, 1958, [redacted] was visited at the Monongalia County Jail by his mother who told [redacted] that if he had nothing to do with the school dynamiting, that he should place his hand on the Bible and swear to it, which [redacted] would not do.

On November 10, 1958, [redacted] Weston State Hospital, Weston, W. Va., advised that [redacted] was admitted to that institution through the Mental Hygiene Commission of Monongalia County, W. Va., on August 14, 1952. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was diagnosed as "alcoholic intoxicant without psychosis." [redacted] stated that [redacted] was discharged on October 21, 1953, and indicated that [redacted] was also diagnosed as being "belligerent and subject to outbursts of temper" when under the influence of alcohol.

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On November 26, 1958, the FBI Identification Division furnished the following identification record for [redacted]

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CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
SPol, Morgantown, W. Va.	[redacted]	4/25/47	carrying & brandish- ing a weapon	\$100 fine; one year in jail
SPol Morgantown, W. Va.	[redacted]	5/12/51	no oper lic	rel -upon payment of fine & cost \$25 cost \$6
SO Morgantown, W. Va.	[redacted] #--	9/15/51	drk & inv	see not
SPol Morgantown, W. Va.	[redacted]	3/9/52	felonious aslt	held to the action of GJ, returned to jail

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CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
SP Morgantown WVa	[REDACTED]	6/17/55	A & B	cost & fine paid rel 6/17/55

As [REDACTED] SPol Morgantown, WVa.
12/22/49, drk PG fine \$5 costs.

As [REDACTED] SPol Morgantown, WVa.
8/15/50 drk PG fine \$5 costs.

#--SO Morgantown, W. Va. 9/15/51 drk & inv posted \$500
bond to be held for grand jury on chg of carrying &
brandishing a weapon.

VIII. INVESTIGATION REGARDING CHAPMAN'S ACTIVITIES NOVEMBER 9-10, 1958

Mrs. Ophelia Chapman, Osage, mother of [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] has a bad speech defect caused by a broken neck which resulted from a blow on the head when [REDACTED] was about fifteen years of age. [REDACTED] father has been dead for two years. [REDACTED] was once in a mental institution but Mrs. Chapman stated she did not believe it was because of his mental condition but because [REDACTED] was in a drunken fight with his brother and father which, in her opinion, was caused by his father.

Mrs. Chapman stated that [REDACTED] received a \$50 check from the West Virginia Department of Unemployment Security on November 8, 1958. When [REDACTED] left home at about noon on Sunday, November 9, 1958, he had a \$20 bill. Mrs. Chapman stated she did not see [REDACTED] again until about 11:00 or 11:30 AM on November 10, 1958.

Mrs. Chapman stated she believed [REDACTED] to be a person who would admit his guilt if he had anything to do with the dynamiting of the Osage Junior High School. She believed him to be honest although he was known to be "mean" when he has too much to drink.

[REDACTED] W. Va., [REDACTED] of Rossi's Restaurant in Osage, advised that [REDACTED] was in his place of business from about 7:30 PM, November 9, 1958, to 12:20 AM, November 10, 1958. During this time, he drank several bottles

of beer, played the juke box, and was in his place of business all evening except for one fifteen-minute period when he went out to see if the poolroom was open.

[] advised that shortly after midnight when he was closing his restaurant for the evening, [] lay down on the floor and said he was going to stay all night. [] called the Osage Chief of Police, Clark Morris, who came and told [] to leave. [] left about 12:20 AM. [] was not belligerent or argumentative. After leaving the restaurant, he walked across the street and was apparently going home.

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[] Osage, is employed as a waitress in Rossi's Restaurant. [] recalled that [] was in Rossi's Restaurant almost all evening on November 9, 1958, but refused to leave when the restaurant was being closed. She recalled that [] left at the insistence of the Chief of Police of Osage at approximately 12:15 AM, November 10, 1958. [] advised that she left at about the same time with her mother, []

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[] Osage, advised that she stopped at Rossi's Restaurant every evening on her way home from work in Morgantown to meet her daughter and walk home with her. On November 9, 1958, she stopped at Rossi's Restaurant at approximately 10:35 PM. [] was in Rossi's Restaurant drinking beer and refused to leave when [] wanted to close. Chief of Police Morris asked him to leave which he did at about 12:15 AM, November 10, 1958. [] stated that she and her daughter and Rossi's janitor, [] left together at about the time Chapman left. [] stated that they walked up Chaplin Road toward her home and she did not recall seeing any other persons on this road.

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Other persons who were in Rossi's Restaurant during the evening of November 9, 1958, were interviewed and could furnish nothing additional concerning [] activities that evening.

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[] Osage, advised that she was home on the evening of November 9, 1958, and had been watching television and she went to sleep shortly after 11:00 PM. She woke some time later and then heard an explosion or noise which she then believed to be a mine cave in near her home. Thinking her home may be sinking, she turned on the lights and went outside to look around

her house to see if she could locate any damage. After returning to the house, she looked out and saw [redacted] coming toward her home. She believed this to be fifteen to thirty minutes after she heard the explosion or noise.

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[redacted] advised that when she first saw [redacted] he was wet and dirty and he asked if he could sleep on her kitchen floor. [redacted] advised, since she saw no way to get rid of [redacted] she agreed to let him sleep on the floor. Before going to sleep, he offered her a cigarette from a package of "Lucky Strikes."

On the morning of November 10, 1958, a man came to [redacted] residence and discussed with [redacted] the possibility of striping coal on her property. He mentioned to [redacted] that the Osage Junior High School had been bombed during the night. [redacted] stated that she later told [redacted] about the school bombing after which they listened to a radio broadcast at 9:00 AM concerning the school bombing. Shortly thereafter, [redacted] left the [redacted] residence and stated he was going to Osage.

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[redacted] W. Va., a coal truck driver, advised that on the morning of November 10, 1958, he was hauling coal from the Louise Mine, Osage, W. Va., to the Bunker Mine, Cassville, W. Va. On each trip, he passed through Osage. At about 9:00 AM that date, he saw [redacted] walking on U. S. Route 19 from the direction of Morgantown, W. Va., toward the intersection of U. S. Route 19 and the road that runs through the main section of Osage. [redacted] picked up [redacted] and took him to the Bunker Mine and then returned to Osage. [redacted] got out of the truck in Osage. Prior to getting out of the truck, he gave [redacted] a partial pack of Lucky Strike cigarettes before he went home. [redacted] told [redacted] that he had heard about the school explosion but had not been past the school to see what happened.

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On November 10, 1958, when making inquiry about the theft at the Louise Mine, Trotter Coal Company, [redacted] was at the mine. He stated that he was enroute home but had stopped to get warm. His home is about three-tenths of a mile from the Louise Mine. [redacted] advised that he had been drinking the previous evening at Rossi's Restaurant and had stayed all night at the [redacted] residence. He stated that he had heard that the school had been blown up but had not been to the school to see what had happened. He also stated that he had not seen anyone around the school on the

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previous evening when he walked past it enroute from Osage to the Cool residence.

[redacted] Louise Mine, advised [redacted] was a former employee of the Louise Mine but was laid off in the spring of 1958 due to a personnel cutback. [redacted] is around the mine frequently and does odd jobs such as sharpening picks on occasions. [redacted] recalled that [redacted] was at the mine on Wednesday or Thursday preceding the Osage School blast.

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IX. DESCRIPTION

[redacted] description as obtained through interview and observation is set forth as follows:

Name	[redacted]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	[redacted]
Height	5' 11"
Weight	220
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Heavy-muscular
Education	Ninth grade (Osage Junior High School)
Occupation	Coal miner - works as carnival concession operator
Relatives	[redacted] [redacted] W. Va. [redacted]

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Scars and Marks

Tattoos: Monkey on back of right hand; flower with word "Musketeers" back of left hand; words [redacted] on left bicep; picture of an eagle with his Social Security No. [redacted] with word "Jane" above eagle and word "Mary" below eagle on left forearm; tattoo of black cat on right shoulder; dagger on right forearm (outer);

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Scars and Marks (Cont'd) flowers and sword on right forearm
(inner).

Scars: 2" scar on forehead
above right eye; "U" shape
scar center of lower lip;
several small scars right cheek

Monongalia County
Sheriff's Office No.

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This memorandum is the property of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation, and neither it nor its contents should be
distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

0 C-2

OFFICE MEMORANDUM • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ALL SPECIAL AGENTS

DATE: 10-21-58

FROM : SAC (105-5516)

SUBJECT: COVERAGE OF ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MAY BE ENGAGED
IN VIOLENT ACTIVITIES INVOLVING MINORITY GROUPS

In view of the recent increase in bombings in the South and the fact that the Bureau is actively cooperating with local authorities in these matters, it is most essential that the Bureau be aware of activities of the groups or individuals responsible for these occurrences.

All agents must be alert to the Bureau's interest in this vital matter and notify the SAC immediately upon receipt of any information regarding actual bombings which appear to be the work of religious or racial extremist groups, i.e., Klan organizations, citizens' councils, Communist Party, or any other group or individuals.

The SAC has to be advised immediately of the facts of the occurrence in order that the Bureau may be telephonically advised immediately.

In connection with Civil Rights cases, close liaison has been established with the Bomb Detail of the Chicago Police Department in view of the bombings which have occurred in the Chicago area.

The Resident Agents should contact their respective law enforcement agencies and alert them to the Bureau's interest in this matter and point out that the Bureau will assist them in every way possible, extending the FBI's full Laboratory and Identification facilities.

The Resident Agents should review the recent instructions concerning press statements in bombing cases having apparent racial or religious basis.

It is essential that agents having sources who are aware of the activities of any extremist group or individuals be contacted and alerted to report any intended actions contemplated by these groups or individuals.

The S-3 desk is charged with the responsibility of coordinating the development of effective informant coverage of racial extremist groups and individuals and a letter summarizing the results of this effort must be submitted to the Bureau every fifteen days. All agents should cooperate in this program.

Any information concerning intended bombings should be immediately brought to the attention of the C-2 desk.

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(325)

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-245)

12/31/58

JRW SAC, CHICAGO (98-1890)

**BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS**

Re Bureau airtel dated November 17, 1958; and re Chicago letter dated November 28, 1958.

The following is the progress of the Chicago Office as of December 25, 1958, in captioned matter:

A canvass of Chicago informants and sources have been completed and it has been determined that none of these sources are presently available to travel South to develop information concerning bombings in that area.

Instructions and assignments such as enumerated in Bureau airtel dated October 22, 1958, have been directed to personnel of the Chicago Office.

In regard to investigation of extremist groups and individuals in the Chicago area, the status is as follows:

NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY
Bufile 105-39508

A closing report concerning this organization has been submitted. Inasmuch as this is a one-man organization, formed by WILLIAM B. WERNECKE and is now defunct, no further investigation is contemplated. Any additional information developed concerning this organization will be included in reports concerning WERNECKE.

WILLIAM B. WERNECKE
Bufile 61-8118

It has been determined that WERNECKE has recently sold his residence at 6250 North Wayne Avenue, Chicago, but continues to room there. A report setting forth background data developed is in preparation.

2 - Bureau
① - Chicago

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98-1890-720

CG 98-1890

CHRISTIAN PATRIOTS CRUSADE

A closing report concerning this organization has been submitted. Inasmuch as this is a one-man organization, formed by FORREST ALLEN MANN, JR., no further investigation is contemplated. Any additional information developed concerning this organization will be included in reports concerning MANN.

FORREST ALLEN MANN, JR.
Bufile 62-103354

Background investigation concerning this individual is continuing and a report will be submitted in the near future. It is noted that by letter dated December 11, 1958, the Bureau advised that MANN should not be interviewed at this time.

EUSTACE CLARENCE MULLINS
Bufile 105-15727

A photograph of this individual has been located and a report is in dictation setting forth leads to other offices in completion of investigation to obtain background information.

MAYNARD (MAX) NELSEN

A photograph of NELSEN and a description of his automobile have been obtained. A pending report was submitted under date of December 10, 1958, and a supplemental report setting forth results of completed background investigation is presently in preparation.

MATTHIAS KOEHL

A photograph of this individual has been located, and a Milwaukee address has been learned, which KOEHL uses in connection with his activities. As instructed by the Bureau, a supplemental report is being submitted concerning this individual, in which will be set forth additional background information.

JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS

BEAUHARNAIS moved from his residence on about December 2, 1958, and presently resides at 9110 South Harding Street, Chicago. He and his wife reside with their son and daughter-in-law. It has been determined that he is unemployed, is a diabetic and that he owns an automobile. His wife is employed. Investigation is continuing.

CG 98-1890

Chicago will continue to advise the Bureau of progress
in this regard on a monthly basis.

CHICAGO AMERICAN

Diamond Edition Edition

Date DEC 19 1958

Page 12 Col. 5

Bomb Hoaxes Shut 61 Schools

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19 (UPI)—Nearly 40,000 Wisconsin school and college students were idled today as a result of new bomb hoaxes which brought the total to 18 in less than two weeks.

The latest anonymous reports of bombs occurred in the Appleton area, at Sheboygan and Oshkosh. As a result, 61 public and parochial schools were closed in the Oshkosh area, 26 were closed at Appleton, and one in Sheboygan.

Lawrence College, Appleton, and Oshkosh State College also were closed for varying periods.

*c.c.
file in sub file*

98-1890-73

FBI - CHICAGO

DEC 19 1958

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DOLAN

91 Bomb Hoaxes Hit Wisconsin Schools In A Day

Special to The Sun-Times
MILWAUKEE—“We’ve planted a bomb” hoaxes reached fantastic proportions in Wisconsin Friday.

Classes were interrupted in 91 schools while hundreds of volunteers made the necessary but futile search of school buildings.

The bulk of Friday’s total came with the closing of every school in populous Winnebago County—63 institutions, including elementary and high schools and two colleges.

A male caller had warned the sheriff’s office in Oshkosh by telephone that “there is a bomb in a Winnebago County school.” During the past two weeks, similar hoaxes closed other schools in scattered parts of the state.

CHICAGO SUN - TIMES

5A FINAL Edition

Date DEC 20 1958

Page 8 Col. 1

CCO
File in sub file

98-1890-73A

FBI - CHICAGO
DEC 20 1958

TOEDT
DOLAN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC (98-1890)

DATE: January 6, 1959

FROM : SA JOHN W. TOEDT

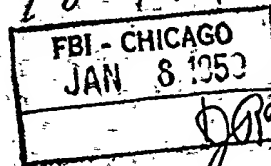
SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to Bureau airtel dated October 23, 1958, instructing that consideration be given to the selection of sources or informants who could travel to the south to make inquiry or develop information as to who is behind recent bombings in that area.

This is to record that inquiry of various Chicago criminal and security informants and sources has been made by agents to whom assigned and it has been determined that none of those individuals are presently available for that purpose.

JFT:gms

(1) gms



SENATE TO RECEIVE HATE BOMBING, MAIL MEASURES FRIDAY

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Washington, Jan. 8—Comprehensive legislation to enable the federal government to deal with hate bombings and hate mail designed to incite acts of violence will be introduced in the Senate on Friday.

The legislation, inspired by the recent wave of racial violence, is embodied in seven bills drawn up by Senators Jacob Javits and Kenneth Keating (R., N.Y.).

One bill would make it a crime to transport explosives across a state line with the intent of damaging buildings. Another would provide penalties for fleeing a state to avoid prosecution for hate bombings. Others would ban hate mail intended to encourage violence, make threats a federal crime, and protect federal officials from terrorist threats.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

34 Sports Final Edition

Date JAN 9 - 1959

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Part I

98-1890-75

FBI - CHICAGO

JAN 9 - 1959

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EX

(F) RACIAL MATTERS -- The investigation of Klan-type organizations, hate organizations and individuals connected with these organizations who advocate, condone or tend to incite to violence for the purpose of denying others their constitutional rights is now handled under the character Racial Matters. These investigations should be handled and reported under the general rules relating to security-type cases. Appropriate changes are being made in the Manuals and the FBI Handbook.

This information should be brought to the attention of all personnel handling this type of investigation and they should become thoroughly familiar with the new Manual section, Manual changes and Handbook changes when they are received in your office.

1/13/59
SAC LETTER NO. 59-2

cc - 105-00-153

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

300 American Life Building

Birmingham 3, Alabama

December 15, 1958

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

RE: BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF REVEREND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,
DECEMBER 25, 1956

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Detective [REDACTED] of the Birmingham Police Department made available an investigative report that he made concerning the above bombing, reflecting the following:

On December 25, 1956, at about 9:55 p.m., he received a call to 3191 - 29th Avenue North, Birmingham, to a bombing. On arriving there, he found the home of Reverend [REDACTED] (a Negro preacher and integration leader) had been bombed. In his estimation, there were four or five sticks of dynamite which had been exploded. The house was completely wrecked. The bomb or dynamite struck the corner on the left side facing the house from 29th Avenue North.

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He said that according to Reverend [REDACTED] there was a couple visiting them, namely, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] were in the front bedroom where the bomb struck. [REDACTED] and the three [REDACTED] children were in the back bedroom when the bomb went off. [REDACTED] was slightly injured and was carried to Carraway Methodist Hospital. [REDACTED] were also slightly injured and carried to the Hillman Hospital.

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At this time, according to Detective [REDACTED] Detective [REDACTED] was called from home to work with him on this case. They then talked to [REDACTED] and his wife, who live next door. Neither of them heard anything until the bomb went off. Their daughter, [REDACTED] was visiting her aunt, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] had walked from her home to the corner of the church, which is on the corner and next door to the [REDACTED] home. They stood and talked a little while, five to ten minutes, according to each. Then [REDACTED] went to her home and had just walked into the house when the bomb went off. [REDACTED] returned to her home and just as she was entering

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the front door, the bomb went off. She said she saw a black car, either a Plymouth or Chevrolet, driving slowly as she was on her way home, and thought there were three people in the car. She said she met the car at the back corner of the church. She did not know, and could not tell, whether the people in the car were black or white. There were rumors that a car and a red truck were seen in the neighborhood, which rumors could not be substantiated.

Detective [] in his report, advised he had worked until 5:00 a.m., contacting almost every adult living in this section. In talking to numerous people at this time, nearly all of them said they heard that another person had seen the car and truck, but nobody ever admitted seeing them. In his report, he advised that they returned at 10:00 a.m. on December 26, 1956, and talked to [] of []

They also talked to [] and returned to their address at least four other times, as the [] stayed there part time and received their telephone messages and mail there. Officers also talked with []

[] told of a rumor that [] had heard or knew of a scheme to bomb the [] home. She and her husband denied this.

Former City of Birmingham Detective [] learned through an informant that the bombing was supposed to have been the Saturday night before, "for sympathy of the bus integration attempt." This was investigated, according to the report made by Detective [] but could not be substantiated. The informant promised to find out everything on this, but claimed he never could get any more information. The report further reflects that the officers spent at least 250 hours on this case, talking to people. They talked to suspects that the Montgomery, Alabama Police Department had for the bombing in their city, but had not been successful in obtaining any clues. The Police Department at Birmingham had many rumors reported and ran them all down. They evidently were only rumors, as when the ones who were supposed to have said something were contacted, they denied it.

Detective [] stated that no arrests were made in connection with this bombing and they strongly suspected that some Negroes were involved in the bombing, since it appeared that they had been trying to raise funds to further the bus integration cause in the Birmingham area.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

300 American Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
December 29, 1958

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

RE: BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BIRMINGHAM,
ALABAMA, DECEMBER 31, 1956

At approximately 8:50 p.m., Monday, December 31, 1956, an explosion occurred at the residence of [REDACTED] Negro, located at [REDACTED] Birmingham, Alabama. [REDACTED] Detective, Birmingham Police Department, advised investigation by the Birmingham Police Department failed to determine the kind or amount of explosives used. The explosion occurred at a front corner of the frame house, causing considerable damage.

[REDACTED] had moved into the house with his family on December 3, 1956. It had been previously occupied by white people and was located adjacent to homes of other white persons. Police report reflected that [REDACTED] gave conflicting stories as to his whereabouts at the time of the explosion. [REDACTED] advised no arrests were made, indictments returned, or convictions secured in connection with this bombing.

The "Birmingham News", local newspaper, issue of December 24, 1956, reported burning of a cross at the residence of [REDACTED] which the article stated was believed to be a prank. [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED] reported the above cross burning to SA DUDLEY F. PEELER of the Birmingham Office on December 24, 1956. Neither was able to provide any information as to who placed the cross before the house or their motive.

The "Birmingham News," issue of January 1, 1957, carried an article of the bombing of FLOWERS' home on December 31, 1956. The article stated FLOWERS' 12-year-old son suffered a cut hand. The article stated police believed the bomb was made of at least four to six sticks of dynamite.

On January 2, 1957, [REDACTED] advised the Birmingham Office of this Bureau.

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Toest [Signature]

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bombing, but furnished no information as to the identity of the persons responsible.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

300 American Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
December 29, 1958

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

RE: BOMBING OF RESIDENCES LOCATED AT *add phone*
1143 AND 1135 - 12TH PLACE, NORTH,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, APRIL 10, 1957

[redacted] Detective, Birmingham, Alabama Police Department, made available a report of investigation by the Birmingham Police Department which reflected the above residences were wrecked by two dynamite explosions, one at each house, occurring at approximately 10:30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 10, 1957.

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Extensive damage was suffered by each of the frame buildings. Investigation revealed the house at 1143 - 12th Place North, had been recently sold to Reverend [redacted] Negro Minister, but he had not occupied the house. The house at 1135 - 12th Place, North, was being sold to a Negro family. Both houses were formerly occupied by white families in a "fringe" neighborhood.

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Detective [redacted] stated investigation had resulted in no arrests and the identity of persons responsible was not determined. Press articles concerning the above explosions reflected one bomb was placed near the basement wall of one house and blew a large hole in front of the house. The other bomb blew out a brick pillar in the basement, leaving a large hole in the floor. The article reflected the neighborhood had been occupied by white families, but recently Negro families had been moving into the neighborhood.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

300 American Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
November 24, 1958

RE: BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Bessemer, Alabama
April 28, 1957

At 8:04 p.m. on Sunday, April 28, 1957, at the residence of [REDACTED] Negro male, located at [REDACTED] Bessemer, Alabama, an explosion occurred at a point approximately midway between the curbing and the front steps of the [REDACTED] residence, this point being approximately 25 to 30 feet from the steps.

Local authorities who conducted investigation at the scene of the explosion advised that the explosive was dynamite. They said the damage consisted of two window panes broken in the [REDACTED] residence, and one window pane broken in the adjacent residence.

Local authorities have not apprehended or caused the indictment or conviction of any suspects in this bombing and have advised they have no witnesses and no suspects in this bombing.

Chief of Police GEORGE W. BARRON, Bessemer, Alabama Police Department, advised that he was of the opinion the bombing had been caused at the [REDACTED] residence by unknown persons because [REDACTED] was known to be active in the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union which had, shortly before the time of the explosion, allegedly been involved in some internal disagreements with [REDACTED]. Chief BARRON noted that the explosion at the [REDACTED] residence occurred only a few moments after the explosion at the Allen Temple Methodist Church in Bessemer, and stated he was of the opinion that the bombing of the church was done in order to mislead investigators as to the true motive for the bombing at the [REDACTED] residence.

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T. [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

300 American Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
November 29, 1958

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

RE: "FIRE BOMBING" OF RESIDENCE OF

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,
JULY 25, 1957.

"The Birmingham News," Birmingham, Alabama, in the July 26, 1957, issue, reported that a Negro residence was "fire bombed" July 25, 1957. The article stated, "The home of GEORGE JOHNSON of 1411 Eighth Avenue, South, was bombed and a small fire was started as a result, police said. JOHNSON, a laborer for a local construction company, said he knew of no reason why anyone would 'bomb his house.' Police quoted JOHNSON as saying he was not a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or any other racial organizations."

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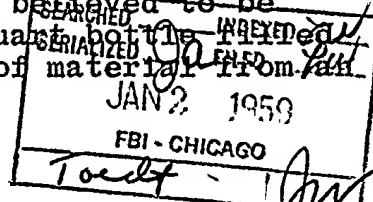
"Three Negro witnesses told police they saw a car stop near JOHNSON's residence. One of the passengers in the car got out of the car with two quart milk bottles filled with liquid and what appeared to be fuses protruding from the top, they said.

"The witnesses, all giving conflicting stories, according to police, said the man ran across the street and 'threw the bomb on the front porch of JOHNSON's house'."

Witnesses claimed to be able to identify the driver of the car as a white male, 23 years old, 5' 10", tall, weighing about 170 pounds, and dressed in a light-colored sport shirt. Police stated all witnesses were in agreement that the street was dark and that the driver did not get out of the car.

This article further stated that "remnants of the 'home-made bomb' were found on the scene, officers said, and one of two bombs thrown at the residence did not go off." The bomb that did not go off was believed to be identical with the first and it was a quart bottle filled with gasoline. It had a rag fuse made of material from an undershirt.

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The Birmingham Post-Herald, Birmingham, Alabama, in the July 27, 1957 edition, reported the following information:

"Police last night were seeking four white men who attempted to burn down a Negro's house Thursday night. GEORGE JOHNSON, 1411 Eighth Ave., North, reported two home-made incendiary bombs were thrown onto his porch.

"Witnesses told investigating officers they saw four young white men riding in a 1950 gray Pontiac just before the bombs were thrown. They said one of the men left the car and threw the milk bottles filled with gasoline onto the porch.

"The Fire Department extinguished the flames before they caused much damage."

[redacted] is employed by a construction company and told police he knew of no reason why anyone would attempt to burn him out.

[redacted] Lieutenant, Birmingham Police Department, advised SA J. T. ARNETT on November 4, 1958, that the Birmingham Police had made an investigation into the fire bombing of [redacted] home on July 25, 1957. He advised that no suspects had been developed, no arrests had been made, no indictments returned or convictions had in this matter. He advised that the extent of damage to [redacted] home was very slight as the Fire Department had extinguished the fire caused by the bomb. He advised that this bombing occurred during the early part of the night, exact time not recalled, on July 25, 1957.

Lt. [redacted] stated he had been unable to develop any information that linked [redacted] to any racial group or organization, or that he was involved in any racial difficulty. He stated he did not have any information that the persons who did the bombing were connected with any organized group, and in his opinion they were not

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members of any organized group, but were young men who had decided to bomb [] home just because he is a Negro and in view of the racial tension in Birmingham at this time.

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No positive information has been developed from logical sources and informants to date in regard to this matter.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

300 American Life Building
Birmingham, 3, Alabama
November 29, 1958

RE: DYNAMITE BOMBING OF UNOCCUPIED HOUSE,
1149 - 12TH PLACE, NORTH, BIRMINGHAM,
ALABAMA, OCTOBER 19, 1957;

Address!

BURNING OF UNOCCUPIED HOUSE AT 1149 -
12TH PLACE, NORTH, BIRMINGHAM,
NOVEMBER 2, 1957

The "Birmingham Post-Herald," Birmingham, Alabama, in the October 21, 1957 edition, set out information that on October 19, 1957, a house located at 1149 - 12th Place, North, Birmingham, was damaged heavily by explosion of several sticks of dynamite in the basement. The article stated, "The house was purchased recently by a Negro woman, who was planning to move into the house this week. It is located in a former all-white residential area."

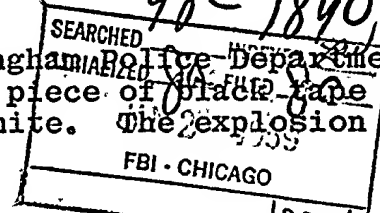
"Mrs. CLEO PRINCE, the buyer, stated, "If I had known I was going to have all this trouble, I wouldn't have bought the house."

"This house is located near the scene of two bombings in April, 1957. One of the other bombed houses is still vacant.

"Most all the houses in the 1100 block of 12th Place now are vacant or occupied by Negroes."

This article further stated that "several sticks of dynamite were shoved through a ventilator on the north side of the house. The blast ripped up the floor in a rear bedroom, blew a large hole in the brick foundation, and tore apart the northeast corner of the house. The explosion also knocked loose fixtures, cracked plaster, and shattered most of the windows. A door to the basement was blown out and glass was scattered 20 feet.

Detective [redacted] Birmingham Police Department, found a complete stick of dynamite and piece of black tape which apparently was wrapped around the dynamite. The explosion



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was heard for several blocks and was reported to police at about 11:00 P.M.

[redacted] the new owner, was quoted as saying, "I was at the house cleaning up last week when a white man told me they didn't want any undesirable people in the neighborhood. The white man told me while I was standing in the yard that I wouldn't be happy if I moved into the house. At the time I didn't understand what he meant, but I sure do now."

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The Birmingham News, Birmingham, Ala., October 21, 1957 edition, ran a story similar to that previously appearing in the Birmingham Post-Herald. Additional information set out quoted Mrs. PRINCE as stating that she had not heard of the previous bombings on the street. She is further quoted as saying, "If I had, I would not have bought the house."

The Birmingham News, November 2, 1957 edition, carried a story setting out "Negro-owned house is fired on Northside". The article further set out that "flames swept through a Fountain Heights residence early Saturday causing damage estimated at \$1000. The house, recently purchased by a Negro woman, was the house that was dynamited October 19. Fire Marshal A. ROSENFELD said the fire was 'definitely an act of arson'. The house is owned by [redacted]. There was no one in the house at the time of the fire. A can containing lighter fluid and paint thinner was found in the backyard of the house at 1149 12th Place, North."

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ROSENFELD was quoted as stating that the fire began in the basement and spread throughout the entire house. "After lighting the fluids, the arsonist apparently ran from the basement through a door leading into the backyard where the intruder dropped the can," ROSENFELD said.

"Firemen battled the flames for nearly 30 minutes. The fire gutted the basement area, worked up into a rear bedroom and then spread throughout the back section of the frame structure. Mrs. PRINCE had planned to move into the house October 24, but was delayed when the dynamite weakened several beams."

BH, 105-555

The Birmingham News in the November 3, 1957, edition carried a story headlined, "Group formed in Fountain Heights to keep Negroes out of area homes." This article set out the following information:

"A Fountain Heights-North Highlands Civic Assn. has been formed with 250 property owners aiming at maintaining the section as a white residential area. CHARLES A. PIERSON, president of the association, in a letter urged real estate dealers and others engaged in buying or selling property to avoid transacting sales with 'undesirable persons'. In a petition accompanying the letter, residents protested sales to Negroes and expressed resentment against 'the person or persons who are trying to bring minority groups into our area'."

"A resident said the purpose of the organization is to buy homes that are being sold to Negroes. During the past two years white residents have met to work out sensible procedures, he said. The resident said a news story stating most homes in the block where a Negro home was recently bombed were either unoccupied or lived in by Negroes was erroneous. This same house, located at 1149 12th-pl, n, was heavily damaged Friday night by a fire believed to have been started deliberately. The home was recently purchased by a Negro but was unoccupied at the time. There is only one Negro family in the 1100 block on 12th-st, according to the resident."

Contacts with logical sources and informants have failed to furnish any definite information concerning this matter.

On November 4, 1958, Detective [redacted] Birmingham Police Department, advised SA J. T. ARNETT that he made an investigation of the dynamiting of the unoccupied dwelling located at 1149 - 12th Place, North, Birmingham. He advised that he located a stick of unexploded dynamite and a piece of black friction tape at the scene of the bombing. He stated he had been told that the dynamite was

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BH 105-555

very old, possibly dating back to World War II, as he had been informed that this was the type dynamite manufactured during World War II. He stated he had turned this stick of dynamite over to the Fire Department in Birmingham and they had destroyed it in view of the danger involved in storing. He said the dynamite had been "leaking."

Detective [] stated that in his opinion the dynamiting of this house caused several thousand dollars' damage, roughly estimated at \$2,000.00. He advised that the person or persons who had done the dynamiting and later burned this house had not been apprehended or identified, and that no indictments or convictions had been had in this matter. He advised that a large number of white people residing in the Fountain Heights section of Birmingham were very interested in preventing Negroes from moving into that section and that in his opinion, one of these residents had done the bombing and burning of this house. He stated he did not have any actual suspects and in view of the large number of people interested in this matter, he could only say that anyone in that entire area could be a suspect.

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This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

300 American Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
November 24, 1958

RE: BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Bessemer, Alabama
November 1, 1957

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On Friday, November 1, 1957, at 1:00 a.m., an explosion occurred at the residence of [REDACTED] a Negro attorney, residing at [REDACTED] section of Bessemer, Alabama.

Investigation by local officers reflected the explosive device apparently was composed of a piece of two-inch water pipe containing dynamite and capped at the ends. This explosive device was thrown on the lawn in front of the residence and caused the breaking of ten window panes and the loosening of two bricks from the side of the front porch.

Investigation by local officers has failed to cause the apprehension, indictment, or conviction of any suspects in this bombing.

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In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

300 American Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
December 5, 1958

advised:
RE: DYNAMITING OF VACANT RESIDENCE
1216 - 13TH STREET, NORTH,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,
DECEMBER 7, 1957

At 12:10 a.m., Saturday, December 7, 1957, two dynamite explosions ripped apart an unoccupied residence located at 1216 - 13th Street, North, Birmingham, Alabama. This residence is located in a white neighborhood and was recently sold to a Negro, [REDACTED]

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Dynamite was used in the explosion and the residence involved was a total loss: floors were torn up; plaster was shattered off the walls; windows and screens were knocked out, and the roof was "hanging in mid-air."

The Birmingham Police Department conducted an investigation into this bombing. No suspects were developed and no one was apprehended.

It was not determined whether or not this dynamiting was attributable to Klan activity. The Police Department's investigation failed to reflect that any organization was known to be involved.

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[Signature]



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

300 American Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
December 15, 1958

RE: ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF THE JEWISH TEMPLE
BETH-EL, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,
APRIL 28, 1958

Detective [] of the Birmingham Police Department, advised on April 28, 1958, that he had received a call from [] of Temple Beth-El, that a janitor, [] Negro male, age 18, had reported to him about 11:30 a.m. on that date that a canvas bag containing dynamite had been found at the Temple. Detective [] stated investigation reflected that a blue canvas zipper bag containing 54 sticks of dynamite, was found lying against a wall of the building near a basement window on the 21st Way South side of Temple Beth-El. Detective [] described this dynamite as being 60% strength with the trade name "Giant Gelatin," which was made by Atlas Explosives. Detective [] was of the opinion that this dynamite had been manufactured at Giant, California. He stated two lengths of fuse, each approximately 21 feet, were connected with two dynamite caps in two separate sticks of dynamite. He advised he was of the opinion that the fuses would have given approximately 20 minutes' burning time and that one of these fuses had gone out five feet four and one-half inches from the cap and the other fuse burned out closer to the cap.

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Detective [] stated investigation had determined that possibly the dynamite fuse had been "pin-pointed" and that the dynamite was not actually intended to go off; however, the blue canvas bag contained fuse burnings on the outside, as well as on the inside of this bag.

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Detective [] stated Lt. [] of the Birmingham Police Department had taken the wrappers from the dynamite, along with the blue canvas bag, to the FBI Laboratory for examination and he stated they had also found in the bag a piece of cardboard containing latent fingerprints which, to date, have never been identified.

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Detective [] stated there was no damage at all inflicted at the Temple Beth-El and that no persons have been arrested. He stated the main suspect in connection with this bombing was J. B. STONER, but stated they did not have sufficient evidence to date to tie STONER to this attempted bombing and that STONER had indicated to an informant of [] of the Birmingham Police Department that he, STONER, might have had some connection with the planning of this attempted bombing, but has never furnished any specific information as to who actually placed the dynamite at the Temple Beth-El.

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Informants of the Birmingham FBI Office were contacted concerning this attempted bombing, with negative results and fingerprints of numerous suspects, including radicals and Klansmen have been forwarded to the Single Fingerprint Section of the Bureau for comparison with prints found on the cardboard at the Temple Beth-El. Among the prints forwarded to the FBI Identification Division have been those of J. B. STONER, as well as those of his known associates.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

300 American Life Building--
Birmingham 3, Alabama
November 24, 1958

RE: BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Bessemer, Alabama
May 10, 1958

On May 10, 1958, at 3:00 a.m., an explosion occurred at the residence of [REDACTED] a Negro female residing at [REDACTED] Bessemer, Alabama.

Chief of Police GEORGE W. BARRON, Bessemer, Alabama, has advised that a very small amount of dynamite was used in this explosion, which caused no damage to persons or property. He noted that [REDACTED] had been a police informant, which they had used in solving cases pertaining to the possession and manufacture of non-tax-paid illegal whiskey, and the bombing was considered by him [REDACTED] to be a retaliatory act perpetrated by other Negro bootleggers who had learned of the cooperation of [REDACTED] with the Bessemer Police.

Chief BARRON stated there were no apparent racial aspects in this bombing and said he did not have any suspects in this bombing other than set forth above.

Investigation by local officers has not caused the apprehension, indictment, or conviction of any of the perpetrators of this bombing.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

300 American Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

November 24, 1958

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 105-555

RE: BOMBING ALLEN TEMPLE METHODIST CHURCH,
Bessemer, Alabama
April 28, 1958

On Sunday, April 28, 1958, at 7:53 p.m., an explosion occurred at the Allen Temple Methodist Church located at 922 - 21st Street North, Bessemer, Alabama. The Allen Temple Methodist Church congregation is composed of members of the Negro race.

Investigation by local officers at the scene reflected that the explosive used at this church was dynamite. The explosion occurred at the rear of the church and seven window panes were blown out and several planks at the rear of the church were torn loose from the building. No personal injuries or extensive property damage resulted from this explosion.

Investigation by local officers reflected that [redacted] a Negro male, saw a car, believed to be a 1950 to 1953 light blue Chevrolet, occupied by four white males, drive into the alley adjacent to the church and proceed to the rear of the building, at which point the explosion occurred. [redacted] also saw what appeared to be sticks of dynamite thrown from the car. He was able to observe that the man on the left front seat of the car was a fat man, but was unable to furnish any additional data concerning the car, its license number, or occupants.

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Investigation by local officers at Bessemer, Alabama, has failed to cause the apprehension, indictment, or conviction of any of the perpetrators of this bombing.

No information has been developed which would indicate the identities of any suspects in this bombing.

Chief of Police GEORGE W. BARRON, Bessemer, Alabama Police Department, stated that the motive for this

98-1890-87

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BH 105-555

bombing may have been that it had been rumored that the Alabama Council for Human Relations had held a meeting at this church a short time prior to the bombing, and the possibility existed that the Ku Klux Klan or Citizens Council members had thrown the bomb near this church in an effort to discourage the meeting of the Council for Human Relations in Bessemer, Alabama.

This memorandum is furnished to you for your information by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

300 American Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
December 29, 1958

RE: BOMBING OF BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, JUNE 29, 1958

The Birmingham Office received a telephone call from Reverend [redacted] at 1:30 a.m. on June 29, 1958, [redacted] stated he had heard a blast, had run outside, and realized that his church--the Bethel Baptist Church--at 3193 North 29th Street, had just been bombed. Chief JAMIE MOORE, Birmingham Police Department, advised on June 29, 1958, that a person identifying himself as [redacted] of the Confederate Underground had told the switchboard operator of the Police Department: "We have just bombed the center of communist integration in the South. This is the first of two bombings to take place in Birmingham and within the next hour or hours." Chief MOORE stated that the telephone operator could not recall the rest of the conversation.

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Chief MOORE stated the extent of the damage was not known and the main structure of the church, which was brick, was not damaged, and that four watchmen were on duty at the church and that the explosive was in some kind of a container and one of the watchmen of the church by the name of WILL HALL, 63-year-old Negro, said he had removed the paint bucket bomb from the church just before it exploded.

[redacted] of the Detective Department, Birmingham Police Department, advised on June 30, 1958, that he had placed a call to an informant of [redacted] at around 5:00 a.m. on June 29, 1958, and the informant at this time, had no knowledge of the above bombing or whereabouts of J. B. STONER. [redacted] stated informant called him back at approximately 5:45 a.m. on June 29, 1958, and stated STONER had called him since he had received the call from [redacted] and informant was of the opinion STONER was calling from Chattanooga, Tennessee. Informant quoted STONER as saying, "I have just finished repairs on the church in Birmingham," and wanted to know when he and informant could get together with the "Birmingham men about the money." [redacted] said they had no specific information that STONER was involved in the bombing of the Bethel

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Baptist Church, but stated he was considered the best suspect.

[redacted] Birmingham Police Department, advised on July 12, 1958, that J. B. STONER had made certain admissions to his informant concerning the bombing of the Bethel Baptist Church, but stated STONER did not admit participating in the bombing of this church, but had made a statement that he had seen the dynamite pack for the bombing of the Bethel Baptist Church and that the dynamite was packed loose so that it would go off. He said STONER had made another statement that the dynamite was shorter than the fuse of the dynamite left at the Temple Beth-El in Birmingham on April 28, 1958.

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[redacted] advised on July 14, 1958, that his informant had met with J. B. STONER [redacted] at Salem's Drive-In at Birmingham on July 12, 1958, and that STONER wanted the informant to tell [redacted] that STONER did not receive any money from informant or other persons in Birmingham and [redacted] allegedly told informant that he had placed the bomb at the Bethel Baptist Church in Birmingham and that it was placed similarly to the bomb placed at Miami, Florida. [redacted] also stated he tried to call [redacted] after placing of the bomb at the Bethel Baptist Church and upon being unable to reach [redacted] called the switchboard operator at the Birmingham Police Department and stated he had told the switchboard operator that "we have just bombed the center of communist integration in the South" or words of similar phraseology. [redacted] stated the informant had never been told of this phraseology, and this phraseology about the communist integration in the South had not appeared in newspapers in Birmingham, or other places, to his knowledge.

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[redacted] stated [redacted] had also indicated to his informant that he had placed a bomb at the school in Nashville in the Fall of 1957.

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[redacted] of the Birmingham Police Department, stated his department had conducted investigation concerning the bombing of the Bethel Church in Birmingham on June 29, 1958, and that they had tried to give Reverend [redacted] [redacted] as well as other persons, lie-detector tests concerning the bombing of this church. He stated dynamite was used in the bombing of this church, but he did not know

the type of dynamite used and stated that to date no persons have been apprehended; no indictments have been returned, and that the Solicitor, [redacted] Birmingham, does not feel that the Birmingham Police Department has sufficient evidence to proceed against J. B. STONER [redacted] pertaining to the bombing of the Bethel Baptist Church.

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This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

300 American Life Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama
December 5, 1958

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-555

RE: DYNAMITING OF RESIDENCES AT 1104
AND 1110 - 12TH AVENUE, NORTH,
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA,
JULY 17, 1958

On Thursday, July 17, 1958, at approximately 10:00 p.m., two residences were damaged by dynamite explosions. One of these was the residence of [redacted] Negro, at [redacted] Birmingham. It is situated in a white neighborhood and the blast was apparently intended solely for this building. The blast damaged the home of [redacted] white, situated next door to [redacted] residence.

The [redacted] residence at the time of the explosion was occupied by [redacted] his wife, and four children. The [redacted] residence at the time of the explosion was occupied by [redacted] and his wife. No one was injured in either house.

Dynamite was the type of explosive used and the [redacted] residence was damaged to the extent of \$1,000.00. The [redacted] residence, which is a two-story structure, had windows shattered on both floors. The extent of damage was not determined, but was negligible compared to the damage done to the [redacted] house.

Within a short time after the explosion, three white men were caught and beaten by a group of Negroes near the scene of the dynamiting and before the Birmingham Police Department arrived. These men were: [redacted] white male, age [redacted] Birmingham, Alabama; [redacted] white male, age [redacted] Alabama, [redacted] white male, age [redacted] Birmingham, Alabama.

The above dynamiting, according to investigation conducted by the Birmingham Police Department, is attributable

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to Klan activity. After the arrest of the above three men, they admitted dropping six or eight sticks of dynamite, wrapped in black friction tape with cap and fuse inserted in the middle stick, approximately 500 feet from the [redacted] residence.

All three of the above persons have been indicted by the State Grand Jury at Birmingham. The case of [redacted] is set for trial in Circuit Court at Birmingham for December 2, 1958.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of investigation and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 12-29-58 5-5

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (105-555)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS*Bombing & Attempted Bombing Racial Matters*
Rebuairtel to Albany and all continental offices
dated October 23, 1958.

There are forwarded herewith to Bureau and all
continental offices letterhead memoranda concerning 13
incidents occurring within the Birmingham Division during
the period January 1, 1957, to date.

Enclosures: 7 each of 13 memoranda (to Bureau)
2 each of 13 memoranda (to each continental office)

2 - Bureau (Encls-91) *RM*
2 each continental office (26 encls ea.) *RM*
2 - Birmingham (105-555)

JLP:MFL
(104)

Chicago

98-1890-90
78-1701-16

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
December 31, 1958

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 62-2027

BOMBING OF RESIDENCE OF [REDACTED]

Tulsa, Oklahoma

January 19, 1958

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On January 20, 1958, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Tulsa, Oklahoma, furnished the
following information:

[REDACTED] who is a Negro male, married and the
father of three children, advised that in late October, 1957,
he purchased a home at [REDACTED] Tulsa, Oklahoma,
located in a white neighborhood. He stated that the two houses
west of his house and the one across the street were owned by
Negroes. He advised that at 9:45 p.m., January 19, 1958,
his oldest daughter called him at his employment and informed
him there had been an explosion at their house. He went home
shortly thereafter and noticed that something had exploded
in the front yard of his house near the front porch. The
explosion broke all the windows in the front of the house
and some on each side. It also shattered the sheetrock in-
side the house. [REDACTED] stated that his oldest daughter had
been taken to the hospital but was found to be uninjured.
[REDACTED] was unable to furnish any suspects for the bombing.

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On January 20, 1958, Inspector [REDACTED] Tulsa
Police Department, advised that Corporal [REDACTED] and
Detective [REDACTED] made an investigation at the scene of
the bombing of [REDACTED] home on the night of January 19, 1958.
[REDACTED] made available a copy of the report submitted by
[REDACTED] which is as follows:

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"We were assigned to investigate the bombing of the
above residence and upon arrival we talked to Officers [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who were first officers on the scene.
Officers stated that there was no one actually hurt, but that
a 14 year old daughter was hysterical from fright and had been
taken to the hospital for treatment. In continuing the inves-
tigation, we talked to [REDACTED] of Station #2
Ladder Company 3 and he stated that there had been no damage
from fire, but only from the blast and from some metal fragments.
We talked to the victim who stated that he and his wife left the
house about 6:00 P.M. for a few minutes to go to Pine and
Peoria Avenue to get two of his children. His wife returned

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98-1890-91

SEARCHED [REDACTED] INDEXED [REDACTED]
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98-1890-17

with the two children and then she left for church at about 7:00 P.M. Present in the house were [redacted] Negro male, 12; [redacted] Negro female, 10, both of whom were on the floor in the front room at the rear of the room. Further investigation revealed that there was a hole about two feet across and one foot deep in the center and that there were two full sticks and a 2/3 stick of Giant 40% Gelatin Dynamite found around the crater within three feet of the hole. Also, some metal pieces with names on the metal. The crater was approximately 27 feet from the front curb line and about four feet short of the front edge of the concrete porch at the front of the house.

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The first person on the scene after the blast was a Negro male, [redacted] who lives at [redacted] but who was visiting at [redacted] stated he heard no cars prior to the blast, but after the blast he went into the house when he heard the children scream and all three of the children were in the back bedroom. [redacted] an attendant at a D-X Service Station leased by victim, came for the children with the exception of [redacted] who went to the hospital for treatment of hysterics. We next canvassed the neighborhood and found that the house just east of victim is not inhabited at this time and that it was formerly occupied by the white people who headed the Citizens Council. They have not lived in this house since [redacted] occupied his house, however, they still own it and had furniture in it until about a month ago. We, again, talked to [redacted] with regard to threats and he stated that he had never had any trouble before, and that he has never been threatened in any manner. He did say that the younger children of the white family who live at [redacted] had told his younger children that they (the children) wished that they lived in an all white neighborhood. We next talked to [redacted]

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[redacted] who also suffered some glass breakage to front window glasses. [redacted] stated that he was expecting his niece home about 9:00 or shortly after and he heard a car about three or four minutes before the explosion and it sounded as if it were either stopped or moving slow. He went to the window to look out and saw a car moving away, going west past his house. He then saw that it was not his niece and walked to the bedroom and started to lie down when the explosion occurred. We also talked to [redacted] and she, also, suffered some damage to windows and

shutters and she stated that she did not hear a car, but that she heard the explosion. This was the house where [] was visiting. The owner, [] could not help us any further. We next talked to [] and their house, also, suffered from the explosion, breaking several windows in front portion of the house. [] stated she was getting ready for bed and was in the front room when she heard a car and she thought that it was in the driveway of [] just to the west of their house. She did not go to the window, but she heard the car leave, driving slowly and it appeared to be traveling west on Young. Within the next five minutes she heard the blast and told her husband that she thought it was a shot. [] stated that he knew it was no shot and went to get his clothes on to help when he heard the children screaming. There were several others there when he arrived, however. "

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Lieutenant [] Tulsa Police Department, advised an examination of the fragments of metal located at the scene revealed some markings which indicated the metal came from a D-X Special oil can, gold in color.

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[] advised that on January 20, 1958, he requested that [] who was trained in the use of explosives by the Army Ordinance, examine the scene of the bombing. [] advised that in his opinion four sticks of dynamite would have caused the damage done to the house of []

On December 5, 1958, the files of the Tulsa Police Department were reviewed and found to contain no additional information concerning this matter.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM . UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-245)

DATE: 12/31/58

FROM : SAC, Oklahoma City (62-2027)

SUBJECT: BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Bombing & Attempted Bombing

(Racial Matter)

ReBuairtel to Albany dated 11/17/58; reOCairtel
to Bureau dated 11/29/58.

Pursuant to instructions set forth in Bureau airtel
to Albany, 10/23/58, there are transmitted herewith seven
copies for the Bureau and two copies for each continental
office of a letterhead memorandum, dated 12/31/58, pertaining
to the bombing of the residence of [redacted] at
Tulsa, Oklahoma, on 1/19/58.

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2 - Bureau (Encls.7)	2 - Miami (Encls.2)
2 - Albany (Encls.2)	2 - Milwaukee (Encls.2)
2 - Albuquerque (Encls.2)	2 - Minneapolis (Encls.2)
2 - Anchorage (Encls.2)	2 - Mobile (Encls.2)
2 - Atlanta (Encls.2)	2 - Newark (Encls.2)
2 - Baltimore (Encls.2)	2 - New Haven (Encls.2)
2 - Birmingham (Encls.2)	2 - New Orleans (Encls.2)
2 - Boston (Encls.2)	2 - New York (Encls.2)
2 - Buffalo (Encls.2)	2 - Norfolk (Encls.2)
2 - Butte (Encls.2)	2 - Omaha (Encls.2)
2 - Charlotte (Encls.2)	2 - Philadelphia (Encls.2)
2 - Chicago (Encls.2)	2 - Phoenix (Encls.2)
2 - Cincinnati (Encls.2)	2 - Pittsburgh (Encls.2)
2 - Cleveland (Encls.2)	2 - Portland (Encls.2)
2 - Dallas (Encls.2)	2 - Richmond (Encls.2)
2 - Denver (Encls.2)	2 - St. Louis (Encls.2)
2 - Detroit (Encls.2)	2 - Salt Lake City (Encls.2)
2 - El Paso (Encls.2)	2 - San Antonio (Encls.2)
2 - Houston (Encls.2)	2 - San Diego (Encls.2)
2 - Indianapolis (Encls.2)	2 - San Francisco (Encls.2)
2 - Jacksonville (Encls.2)	2 - Savannah (Encls.2)
2 - Kansas City (Encls.2)	2 - Seattle (Encls.2)
2 - Knoxville (Encls.2)	2 - Springfield (Encls.2)
2 - Little Rock (Encls.2)	2 - Washington Field (Encls.2)
2 - Los Angeles (Encls.2)	2 - Oklahoma City (Encls.2)
2 - Louisville (Encls.2)	
2 - Memphis (Encls.2)	

JAG:fed
(104)

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OC 62-2027

The submission of this memorandum completes the investigation in this office of this matter and this case is being placed in a closed status.

This office will remain alert for the existence of any "hate groups" in this division and will advise the Bureau in the event any suspects are developed that might be involved in any future bombings.

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-8118)

December 31, 1958

SAC, CHICAGO (65-582)

WILLIAM B. WERNECKE
INTERNAL SECURITY - X (RACIAL MATTERS)

An investigation of WILLIAM B. WERNECKE is being conducted by the Chicago Office as indicated in the Chicago letter dated November 28, 1958, submitted with a closing report of SA PAUL M. GRIBER entitled, "NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY, IS - X (RACIAL MATTERS)" made at Chicago, also dated November 28, 1958. (Bureau file 105-39508, Chicago file 105-2790)

The above report reflected that WERNECKE personally visited the Chicago Office on October 16, 1958, concerning another matter relating to possible WSTA violation on the part of his estranged wife. After he completed furnishing the data on the WSTA matter, WERNECKE voluntarily furnished information concerning his residence and employment and the fact that he was an official in the American Humane Society. He stated that he was acquainted with EUSTACE MULLINS and MATTHIAS KOEHL, both of Chicago, and furnished their respective residences. Both MULLINS and KOEHL are subjects of Racial Matter investigations of the Chicago Office. He also claimed to be uninformed concerning the bombings in Atlanta, Georgia, and Peoria, Illinois. He excused himself from the interview because of another commitment.

During the above interview WERNECKE exhibited a friendly and most cooperative attitude and stated that if he learned of any information of interest to the FBI, he would notify this office.

On December 22, 1958, WERNECKE telephonically contacted SA [redacted] and advised that he had learned that an inquiry had been made concerning his possession of explosives. He claimed that he was calling to express his willingness to assist the FBI in any way he could. WERNECKE voluntarily admitted possessing a quantity of black powder which he indicated was used to load shotgun shells and admitted possessing blasting caps which are used in dynamiting tree stumps on his farm in Huntley, Illinois.

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2 - Bureau (Registered)

4 - Chicago

(1 - 105-2790 (NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY)

(1 - 93-1890 (BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS)

(1 - 93-1801 (ATLANTA BOMBING)

PMG:bpw
(6)

98-1890-93
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CG 65-582

WERNECKE was advised that the FBI was most appreciative for receiving any information pertaining to violation of laws of the United States and he should also feel free to furnish this office with any information coming to his attention concerning acts of violence against any racial or religious groups.

In view of the apparent cooperative attitude displayed by WERNECKE and his willingness to furnish information concerning individuals considered to be capable of extremist activities, Bureau authority is requested to interview WERNECKE for the purpose of determining the extent of his knowledge of individuals engaged in racist activities. The utmost discretion will be used to allow WERNECKE to volunteer all he knows concerning other individuals without disclosing the Bureau's interest in WERNECKE, himself. This office will also accept any other information he cares to volunteer concerning his activities.

FILE 98 - 1890 _____ Date _____
Class. Case No. Last Serial

☐ Pending ☐ Closed

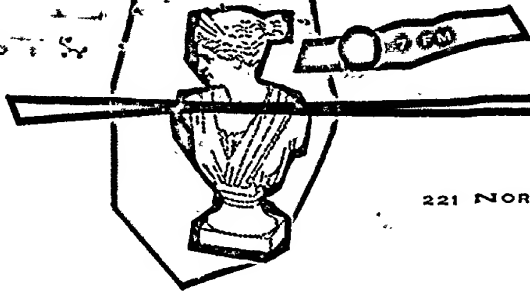
SERIAL #	Description of Serial	Date Charged
<i>Serial 94</i>	<i>pulled</i>	<i>and</i>
<i>placed in</i>	<i>105-2363</i>	<i>on</i>
	<i>2-24-60</i>	
	<i>X G S.</i>	

RECHARGE _____ Employee _____
Date _____

To _____ From _____

Employee

Location



wfmt

CHICAGO'S FINE ARTS STATION

221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS • STATE 2-5660

2 February 1959

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
212 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

The material we are attaching arrived today
through the mails.

We felt you would want to have it brought to
your attention.

Very cordially yours,



BJ/cr
enclosure *GB*
cc:

✓
Anti-Defamation League

b6
b7C

*acknowledged
2/13/59 JWB*

*cc
pls index { M & N associates
E. Mullins
M. Nelson*

100-1816

+ numerous

1598-1890-95

SEARCHED *by* INDEXED *by*
SERIALIZED *by* FILED *by*
FEB 8 1959
FBI - CHICAGO

*Toedt JWB
Holan JWB
(acknowledge
and index)*

M & N Associates

Box 1785 - Chicago 90, Illinois

Jan. 31, 1959

Political Engineering
Creative Propaganda

E. Mullins
M. Nelsen

MEMO TO STAFF, WFMT

Dear Staff;

Yesterday, Friday evening about 7 p.m., while you Jews were at the synagogue, some anti-Semite slipped into the studio and put a Wagner record on the turntable. By this time, your listeners have become conditioned to a steady diet of Meyerbeer, Offenbach, Mendelsohn, Copeland, Mahler, Bernstein, Goldstein, and Minestein. I imagine you will get a lot of protests at your playing of Wagner's music, since he murdered those six (or was it sixteen) million Jews at Buchenwald. At Least the Wagner was sung by Farrell; at this juncture I would not be surprised to hear a Flagstad record from your station, or to hear a reading of old Ez' pomes, instead of the steady booming of sodden old Dylan.

The moral of all this, my Talmudie friends, is simple. Dont be half-safe -- be all-safe. If you start playing those dirty gentile composers, the first thing you know the Jews will be frozen out altogether. Isn't that what's happening in Russia right now?

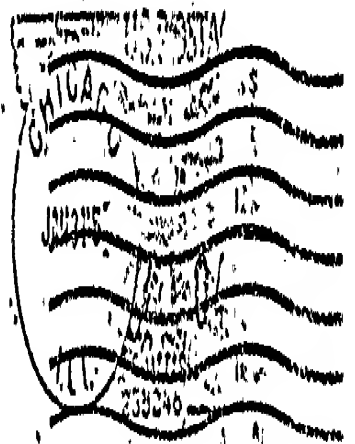
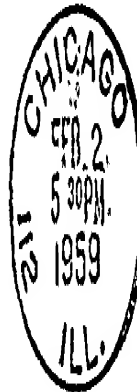
With all goodwill,

P.S Let's have six hours per day of Marta Schlamme singing Hugarian songs which she calls Israeli folk tunes, instead of only three hours per day as at prsent.

98-1890-95

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FBI - CHICAGO	
TOEOTT <i>gm</i>	

CHICAGO ILLINOIS



221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET

wfmt

CHICAGO'S FINE ARTS STATION

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
221 West Monroe Street
Chicago, Illinois

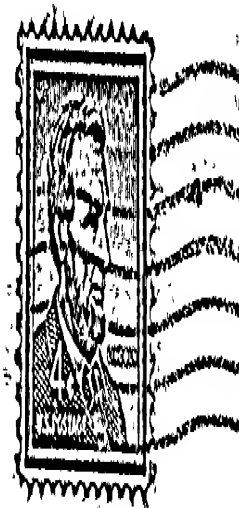
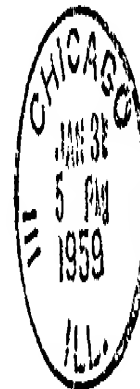
PANEM ET CIRCENSES



**IT IS BETTER TO LIGHT ONE CANDLE
THAN TO CURSE THE DARKNESS**

M & N Associates

Box 1785 - Chicago 90, Illinois



Director
Radio Station WFMT
221 North LaSalle,
Chicago, Illinois

Date _____

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address:

Birth Date

Birthplace

☐ Exact Spelling

All References

☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only

☐ Criminal References Only

☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

☐ Restrict to Locality of _____

File & Serial Number.

Remarks

File & Serial Number

Remarks

M & K Associates

98-1891-549-2

105-1152-38

11 11 - 34

100 - 11506 - 6168.16

105-1152-29

leaf 1785

Requested by

Squad	Player	Age	Position	Height	Weight	Goals	Assists	Yellow Cards	Red Cards
1	John Smith	28	Goalkeeper	185cm	75kg	0	0	0	0
2	David Jones	25	Defender	178cm	70kg	0	0	0	0
3	Michael Brown	22	Defender	175cm	68kg	0	0	0	0
4	James Wilson	27	Defender	180cm	72kg	0	0	0	0
5	Robert Taylor	24	Defender	176cm	69kg	0	0	0	0
6	Christopher Lee	26	Midfielder	179cm	71kg	0	0	0	0
7	Daniel White	23	Midfielder	177cm	69kg	0	0	0	0
8	Matthew Black	21	Midfielder	174cm	67kg	0	0	0	0
9	Andrew Green	29	Midfielder	182cm	73kg	0	0	0	0
10	Thomas Evans	20	Midfielder	173cm	66kg	0	0	0	0
11	Richard King	25	Forward	178cm	70kg	0	0	0	0
12	Simon Scott	22	Forward	175cm	68kg	0	0	0	0
13	George Adams	27	Forward	180cm	72kg	0	0	0	0
14	Edward Baker	24	Forward	176cm	69kg	0	0	0	0
15	William Hall	26	Forward	179cm	71kg	0	0	0	0

Extension

File No.

Searched by

(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

1 - Identical

2 - Not identifiable

NI - Not identical

U - Unavailable reference

Date 2/10/59

Aliases

Birthplace

☐ Exact Spelling ☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only ☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ All References ☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only ☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Subversive References Only ☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

Requested by	Squad	Extension	File No.
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(date)

(date)

(date)

I - Identical ? - Not identifiable
NI - Not identical U - Unavailable reference

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

Chicago

DATE: *1-13-59*

FROM : SA

☐ CI

☐ SI

☒ PCI

☐ PSI

SUBJECT:

b2
b6
b7C

Dates of Contact

1-9-59

Titles and File #s on which contacted

*98-1890 - Bombings & Attempted
Bombings*

Purpose and results of contact

☒ Negative

☒ Positive

See attached



Security Informant certified that he had furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Personal Data

Rating

Coverage

① - *98-1890*

1 - _____

98-1890-96
Index - Jm *OK*

On 1-9-59 [redacted] PEI
advised SA [redacted] that
he had obtained the following information
concerning the bombing of certain
vacant residences on Chicago's South west
side during the late summer of
1958.

The bombings were committed
by [redacted]

[redacted] (who recently received
2 years probation for passing bad
checks). The purpose of the
bombings was to discourage
Negro residents from moving
into the residences, which they
had purchased in what was
previously an all white neighbor-
hood. [redacted] had

no personal interest in the
neighborhood, but were minor
households used to do so by
an organization of white
individuals known by the
name of "B.C." (Black Captains)
formed to prevent the spread

of Negroes into their south side neighborhoods.

[redacted] were
 hired by one [redacted]
 who has a real estate office
 at 3859 W 26 St Chicago. b6
 [redacted] allegedly has b7C
 real estate in the neighborhood
 of the bombings.

Regarding the "B.C.",
 FBI related that this group
 was organized by an
 Electrical Contractor whose
 business is located at
 68th & Halsted Street, who
 resides in the 6700 block
 of Sangamon. This individual
 has an Irish name and
 uses his business establishment
 as a meeting place for
 members of the "B.C."
 (Possibly McCoy Electric,
 6822 So Sangamon)

Standard Form No. 64

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: January 7, 1959

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, ATLANTA
SUBJECT : BOMBINGS AND ATTEMPTED BOMBINGS
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to Bureau Airtel dated 10/23/58, captioned as above, wherein the Bureau requested letterhead memorandum relating to nine reported bombings or attempted bombings occurring during 1957 and 1958 in Georgia.

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau and all continental offices are letterhead memoranda concerning eight separate incidents occurring within this division as follows: Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., 1/10/57; at Americus, Ga., 1/15/57; at Macon, Ga., 4/22/57; near Albany, Ga. 12/12/57; at Columbus, Ga. 1/10/58; at Atlanta, Ga., 3/17/58; at Columbus, Ga., 7/2/58; and at Atlanta, Ga. 10/12/58.

In referenced Bureau airtel, a bombing was reported to have occurred 2/17/58, in Atlanta, Ga.; however, investigation conducted in Atlanta fails to reflect that any such bombing occurred on or about this date. A review was made of all issues of "The Atlanta Journal" and "The Atlanta Constitution", as well as "The Atlanta Daily World", a daily Negro newspaper published in Atlanta, Ga., for the entire month of February, 1958, and no record could be located indicating that any bombing of a Negro residence in a white section had occurred during this period.

On 11/21/58, Lt. [redacted] of the Atlanta Police Department, made available all official reports and complaints received by the Atlanta Police Department on 2/19/58, and there was no complaint or report relating to any such bombing of a Negro residence.

- 2 - Bureau (62-245) (64 encls.) RM
- 2 - All Continental Offices (16 Encls. each) RM
- 2 - Atlanta (62-1673)

AFM:mel

0-1 received 3-2-59
rpt due 3-23-59
jrw/mcs

Serials 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are duplicates of serials 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105 & 98-1890.

Full serials 2 thru 10 in file + 98-1890

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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98-1890-97

AT 62-1673

On 11/21/58, [redacted] Atlanta Police Department, advised that he recalls having read an article in an unknown issue of "The Pittsburgh Courier" relating to a bombing having occurred in a Negro residence in Atlanta, Ga. during February, 1958. He advised that at the time he read this article, he made a search of Police Department records for any such bombing as it had not been called to his attention, and he normally has personal charge of all such bombing investigations conducted by the Atlanta Police Department. [redacted] advised he concluded that this article reporting such a bombing in "The Pittsburgh Courier" was completely in error.

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In regard to a bombing reported by the Bureau as having occurred on 4/25/58, Atlanta files fail to reflect any such bombing as ever having occurred on that date. Atlanta files do reflect that by airtel dated 4/25/58, the Bureau was advised of information furnished by [redacted] which made reference to a bombing that occurred in a white community off Moreland Avenue in the Whiteford Avenue section. For the Bureau's information, this bombing actually occurred on 3/17/58, and is described in letterhead memorandum as Bombing of Unoccupied House, 1373 Hardee St., N. E., 3/17/58, Atlanta, Ga.

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In view of the above, the Atlanta Office is not submitting letterhead memorandum relating to the bombings which were reported as having occurred on 2/17/58, and 4/25/58, as these reports are apparently either in error, or refer to other bombings on which letterhead memoranda are enclosed.

INFORMANTS

The informant who furnished information relating to the bombing of the AMOCO Service Station on 4/22/57 at Macon, Ga. was [redacted] who has in the past furnished reliable information to SA C. VICTOR POWELL.

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AT 62-1673

In the letterhead memorandum relating to the bombing of The Temple, 1589 Peachtree Road, N. W., Atlanta, Ga., 10/12/58, information was excerpted from the synopsis of the two Atlanta investigative reports, one dated 11/6/58, and the other dated 11/26/58.

In view of current pending prosecutive action in this matter, information was not attributed to the original sources as these individuals undoubtedly will be utilized as witnesses in the future prosecution, and there was no ready public source material, which could furnish a composite of the information developed in the FBI investigation conducted in conjunction with this matter.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January , 1959

FIRE BOMB ATTACK,
SOUTHERN COACH LINES,
BUS #104, JANUARY 10, 1957
FT. OGLETHORPE, GEORGIA

On January 11, 1957, [redacted] Southern Coach Lines, Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised that their Bus #104, enroute from Rossville, Georgia, to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, Thursday night at 11:55 PM, on January 10, 1957, had been hit with what appeared to be two bottles containing gasoline which then burst into flames. No injuries were sustained by the seven passengers then on bus, all of whom were white. There was little if any damage to the bus.

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On January 2, 1958, [redacted] Southern Coach Lines, Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised that his concern also operates buses in the City of Chattanooga, and that for the past six months he had instructed drivers not to enforce segregated seating.

In December 1956, an anonymous caller purporting to be a representative of bus drivers advised [redacted] that Chattanooga people would not tolerate integrated seating. This call was followed about ten days later by a cross being burned in his, [redacted] driveway.

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Sheriff JOHN BROCK, Walker County, Lafayette, Georgia, on January 24, 1957, advised that his investigation failed to develop any suspects, that no indictments were returned and no convictions were had as a result of this incident.

On November 20, 1958, Sheriff JOHN D. BROCK of Walker County, Georgia, REUBEN SATTERFIELD, Chief of Police, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and L. L. JARNIGAN, Chief of Police at Rossville, Georgia, advised that no arrests have been made in connection with above fire bomb attack and that they had developed no suspects in this matter.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

98-1890-98
98-1901-9

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 7, 1959

BOMBING OF KOINONIA FARMS ROAD STAND,
JANUARY 15, 1957, AMERICUS, GEORGIA

On February 12, 1957, [redacted] one of the founders of Koinonia Farms Community, Route 2, Americus, Georgia, advised that on Sunday night, January 14, 1957, shortly after midnight that he had received a call from the Sheriff of Sumter County, Georgia, who advised that the roadside market owned by Koinonia Farms had been blown up and was destroyed by the resulting fire. [redacted] estimated the loss of this roadside stand as \$5,000 to \$7,000.

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On November 27, 1956, [redacted] identified himself as the [redacted] of Koinonia Farms, Inc., which farm he described as a non-profit religious organization operating on approximately 1100 acres in Sumter County, Georgia. On this occasion, [redacted] advised there were approximately 60 people living on the farm and that the group advocates brotherhood of man regardless of race.

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[redacted] stated that a local feeling of prejudice had been built up in the community because of the group's views on segregation.

The September 17, 1956, issue of "Time Magazine, reported Koinonia Farms was established in 1942 as a communal farm organization and an experiment in racial equality. The three basic principles on which the organization was founded were:

- (1) complete sharing of all things, material and spiritual;
- (2) complete racial brotherhood; (3) complete pacifist.

The article in "Time" magazine reported that for years after its organization people of the Americus, Georgia area took little notice of "those crazy race mixers." Following the Supreme Court's desegregation decision in 1954, according to the article, ugly rumors circulated in the area in reference to Koinonia, including, "Communist spies were harbored" and "sex mixing was practiced." The article further reported that following CLARENCE JORDAN's endorsement on the application of two Negroes for admission to a Georgia state college, anonymous phone calls were received at the farm, road signs were destroyed, and business establishments refused to deal with Koinonia.

98-1901-8
98-1890-99

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In addition to the explosion occurring on January 14, 1957, an issue of the Gainesville, Georgia Daily Times on May 9, 1956, chronologically listed incidents of violence that have occurred at Koinonia Farms as follows:

June 1956: Pistol shots fired into roadside market.

July 23, 1956: An explosion wrecks roadside market with estimated damage of \$3,000.

November 27, 1956: A newly acquired refrigerator-meat case in roadside market is destroyed by gun shots.

December 26, 1956: Heavy caliber bullets destroy a new gasoline pump.

January 1, 1957: A sign at the entrance of Koinonia Farms is hit and damaged by gunfire.

January 14, 1957: The explosion previously described.

January 18, 1957: An un-used dwelling house burns to the ground as well as the barn of a sympathetic neighbor to Koinonia is set on fire, but the fire is put out.

January 29, 1957: A dwelling house on Koinonia Farm is riddled with gunfire.

February 1, 1957: Children playing on volley ball court at Koinonia Farm are sprinkled with shotgun pellets which were apparently fired at a cluster of residents.

February 9, 1957: A cross is burned before the residence of Koinonia Farm workers.

February 14, 1957: A cross is burned before the home of the parents of one of the Koinonia residents and another cross was burned before the home of a neighbor who frequently visited Koinonia Farms.

February 15, 1957: Two floodlights on the Koinonia Farm are shot out with buckshots.

March 5, 1957: An occupant of Koinonia Farms investigating a prowling car is fired upon by gun.

March 20, 1957: Home of one of the Koinonia Farm employees is fired upon with gunshot.

March 22, 1957: Numerous rifle shots fired into residential area of Koinonia Farm.

March 26, 1957: Night watchman at Koinonia Farm is fired upon as he goes to investigate a car stopping along the highway bordering the farm.

April 9, 1957: Several shots are fired from an automobile in the direction of the residences on the farm.

April 23, 1958: A shot is fired and hits a piece of farm machinery on which a night watchman is seated.

In the May 20, 1957, issue of the Atlanta Constitution, an article appeared reflecting that an explosion occurred early Sunday morning, May 18, 1957, which damaged sidewalk and destroyed windows in three commercial buildings in downtown Americus, Georgia.

According to the article, authorities were quoted as believing the blast to have been caused by several sticks of dynamite which were apparently tossed from a passing car. The officers further theorized that the blast was directed at a feed store which has in the past sold feed commodities to the Koinonia Farms bi-racial community.

In the February 25, 1957, issue of the "Americus Times Recorder" a news article reflects that a 70 odd car motorcade proceeded to Koinonia Farms for the purpose of asking members of the controversial farm if they would sell their property and move from Sumter County. This article described the motorcade as composed of some 150 members of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from various areas of south Georgia, who met at Americus, Georgia, on Sunday afternoon.

According to the article, following the Ku Klux Klan Rally, Klansmen removed their robes and proceeded in a motorcade to the Koinonia Farm not in the name of the Klan, but rather as a group of interested citizens.

The article reported that no incidents occurred and that three representatives of the motorcade met with delegates of Koinonia Farms. The three representatives of the Klan did not identify themselves as Klansmen but only as interested citizens. The

delegates of the Koinonia Farms advised Klan representatives that they would consider any offers for their farm, however, they were making no commitments at this time.

The November 1956, term of Grand Jury, Sumter County, Georgia, made public the results of its probe into Koinonia Farm as reported in the April 5, 1957, issue of the Americus Times Recorder. The Grand Jury, as a result of this probe, alleges that [redacted] of Koinonia Farms is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., a religious organization which has been recommended for investigation by the Attorney General of the United States to determine if it is subversive.

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The newspaper article reported that Mr. JORDAN testified that he knew no member or official of Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., nor did he know its aims or purposes.

The Grand Jury also pointed out in its findings that Koinonia Farms has close friends among known Communists and have entertained known Communists who have visited at the farm. The article further reported that members of Koinonia have testified under oath that they would welcome Communists into their community and it was their policy to accept or do business with any individual without any inquiry into the character of the individual or concern as to his loyalty to the United States.

[redacted] on April 30, 1957, made available a printed document which was a statement in answer to the Grand Jury presentments wherein he advised that he declined to serve on the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and further indicated that he would welcome a member of the Communist Party, but would do so in Christian concern as he would for any other individual.

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On November 19, 1958, Sheriff FRED CHAPPELL, Americus, Georgia, advised that in regard to the bombings and other incidents occurring at Koinonia Farms, located in Sumter County, Georgia, that his office did not conduct any investigation relating to these incidents. He stated that he called in representatives of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and that he had accompanied them to the scene at which time they conducted their investigation. He stated that their investigation developed no evidence or suspects and as a result no written GBI reports were made. He further advised that in regard to the blast, apparently directed at a feed store doing business with Koinonia Farms, that the Georgia Bureau of Investigation was again

called in to investigate this matter. He stated that again no evidence was developed or otherwise a written report would have been submitted and he would have had a copy of same for presentation to a Grand Jury. Sheriff CHAPPELL stated that in conjunction with all of the above incidents no suspects had been developed, no arrests had been made, no indictments returned, and there were no convictions resulting.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

January 7, 1959

BOMBING OF AMOCO SERVICE
STATION, APRIL 22, 1957,
MACON, GEORGIA

The April 23, 1957, issue of the Macon Georgia News carried a news article reflecting that an Amoco Service Station at 190 Main Street, Macon, Georgia, which had been operated by a Negro since January of 1957, was damaged by a dynamite blast at approximately 11:30 PM, Monday night, April 22, 1957. This charge used in causing the explosion was apparently placed near a rest room door at the rear of the filling station during period of time station was closed, according to the article.

The filling station was operated by one [redacted] and damage included window breakage in the immediate neighborhood as well as damaging plumbing and the rear wall of the service station was caved in. The article indicated that the explosion had followed several minor incidents or small unpleasantness which occurred recently after the managership of the Amoco Service Station had changed from white to colored.

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On June 3, 1957, L. B. McCALLUM, Chief of Detectives, Macon, Georgia Police Department, advised that their investigation of the dynamiting of the Amoco Filling station indicated that it was the work of juveniles in east Macon, Georgia, however, their investigation had failed to identify any suspects responsible for this explosion. He further advised that no persons had been apprehended, no indictments returned, and no convictions were had in this matter.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on the night of April 22, 1957, advised that certain members of the Ku Klux Klan were active in Macon, Georgia, and had ordered crosses constructed for burning in Macon on the night of April 22, 1957, but had later rescinded this order, stating that crosses were not to be used. Subsequent contacts had with this informant were unsuccessful in establishing any connection with the members of the Ku Klux Klan and the explosion occurring that night at the Amoco Service Station.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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FBI - CHICAGO	

Toed
98-1890-700